REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,216.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,, ...	,, 24
Three Months ,, ...	,, 14
One Month ,, ...	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, Double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Bevis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1872, at 2 P.M.

April 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Tuticorin	14
,, Ratnagherry	7	,, Aden	15
,, Vingorla	7	,, Galle	16
,, Carwar	8	,, Negapatam	19
,, Mangalore	9	,, Madras	21
,, Cannanore	10	,, Cocanada	23
,, Tellicherry	10	,, Visagapatam	24
,, Calicut	11	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Beypore	11	,, Gopalpore	25
,, Cochin	12	,, False Point	26
,, Alleppy	13	Arrive CALCUTTA	28

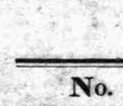
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,038 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSSORAH	17
,, April.		Arrive Fao	17
,, Kurrachee	3	,, Bushire	19
Arrive Guadur	3	,, Linga	24
,, Muscat	6	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Muscat	28
,, Linga	9	,, Guadur	30
,, Bushire	12		May.
,, Fao	13	Leave Kurrachee	1
Arrive BUSSORAH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR RANGOON.

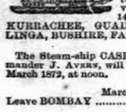
(To leave about 2nd proximo.)

THE Steam-ship BRAZILIAN, 2,795 Registered Tons, Captain Green, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

Bombay, 18th March 1872. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

(LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.)



S. ERATO will have despatch on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 26th instant, and has two Cabins disengaged.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer LORNE (classed 100 A 1, at Lloyds) 1,614 Tons, Captain Beckers, will sail on or about the 10th proximo. This Vessel has excellent Passenger accommodation. The following are the rates of Passage Money, without Wines or Spirits :—

For Liverpool	£45
For Suez	£25

Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

21st March 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. ERATO, 1,482 Tons, will be despatched on the 26th March. She has accommodation (unshipped) for a few First-class Passengers, and every attention will be paid to their comfort.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 800

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

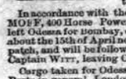
Como	1500 tons, to sail about 30th March.		
Palermo	1500	,,	,, 12th April.
Urbino	1535	,,	,, 28th ,,
Othello	2000	,,	,, 12th May.
Walamo	1800	,,	,, Middle May.

And other Steamers.,

For Passage apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with this new Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fortounoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 12th of April next. The Nakhimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the new first-class steamer AKSAI, Captain Witt, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage grapply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,

Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£8	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Without Food.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

WOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per SOUTHWICK, 447 tons, from London, are informed of her arrival, and requested to SEND BOATS alongside and TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE, failing which the GOODS will be landed at their risk and expense.

WOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY of LONDON, from the Clyde, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 1st April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

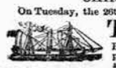
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,610 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd March

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, rich cut glassware, best electro-plated and porcelain wares, a first-rate full-toned sympathetic grand mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a magnificent solid mahogany slate bed Billiard Table, valuable books, a collection of unusually choice selection of plants, and other property, carriages, horses, &c., &c, at No. 24, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office.

On SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, sale commencing at or about noon, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., the property of the late W. H. Thacker, Esq., the same comprising rich cut fern pattern glassware, handsome white gold and green bordered and a white and gold key pattern dinner service, a white buff gold and painted dessert service, a very neat handsome white and gold blue bordered breakfast service, best electro-plated table spoons and forks, pairs of mother of pearl handled dessert knives and forks, butter and sugar pots, bread basket, salver, cruet, and pickle frames, fish knives and forks, drawers, pair table candlesticks, a set of very handsome best steel table cutlery by Mappin Brothers, and elegantly carved well-seasoned blackwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, pier, card, side writing, dressing and washing tables, a set of dining table in 4 pieces, for 12 persons, ottoman, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, bed-room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, wardrobes, double cane sofa, book cases with glass doors, chiffoniers, dressing stands, screens, an almyra in 3 compartments, sideboard, towel horse, 1, 2 and 4 light hustres, table and reading lamps, fender and chevral fixtures, a first-rate full-toned sympathetic mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a middle-size solid mahogany slate bed billiard table, pictures, table ornaments, rich flower vases, a collection of valuable books, a choice selection of valuable plants and rare ferns in tubs, pots, and shells, poultry, bath dipping-can and cook-room furniture, &c ; &c.

(At 2 P.M. Precisely).

A very light English-built double-seated Phaeton with a very powerful fast-trotting chesnut Australian Brougham Horse, 16 hands, and a set of single harness, complete.

A strong Brougham Australian Horse and Harness.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from Wednesday the 27th instant.

The ferns and plants will be put up precisely at 4 P.M.

SALE of Fresh Oilman-tore, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Como, via the Canal.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of 54 packages fresh Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, Robinson's barley and groates, assorted tart fruits, 2 lbs. jars and 1 lb. tins assorted jams and jelly, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Lancastershire mushrooms, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few tins of 2½ and 4½ lb. tins fresh Australian Butter guaranteed to be of very best quality. Price Rs. 18 and Rs. 27 per doz.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th March 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood and Mangoany Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery, and Glassware, a Miniature Billiard Table and if not previously disposed of a handsome Landau, lately received from England in perfect order, by Robert Ness and Son's, same Cab Buggy made to order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Australian Horse, rising six, goes in single or double harness, height 15-3, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock, the same comprises, rich cut engraved glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, and a set of dish covers, best electro-plated vegetable dishes, soup tureen, cruet, pickle and egg stands epergne, waiters, a mahogany case containing a set of best electro-plated king's pattern spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, an oakwood case containing a set of best cutlery for 36 persons, by Elkington, handsome English mahogany, rosewood and richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table for 18 persons, sideboard, dumbwaiter, dining-room chairs, teapoys, screens, rich carved, circular, pier, sofa and card tables with and without marble tops, mahogany and maplewood easy and drawing-room chairs, and full-backed sofas, rich drawing-room carpet, whatnots, teapoys, Tucker's plated argand lamps, a Lady's English Davenport, a full-toned English cottage piano, by Collard and Collard, made expressly to order for Indian Climate, a miniature billiard table, handsome table ornaments, camp cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and chevral glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, &mphorwood chest of drawers, gown stands, English towel horses, writing table, bookshelf, a monteerists rifle in case, dispense articles, cooking utensils, few lots of books, plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome strong Cab Buggy made to order.

A powerful nutmeg Grey Australian Horse.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of choice and tastefully selected handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham made to order, a powerful black Australian Brougham Horse, Plaints, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, brougham, horse, &c., the property of J. Lumsdaine, Esq., the same comprises a set of handsome rich cut engraved glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and desert services, best Elkinston's plated ware such as, hot-water and vegetable dishes, cruet stand, ice pitcher, tea set, claret jug, waiters, a set of best electro-plated beaded pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks for 12 persons, best cutlery by Mappin Brothers, handsomely carved seasoned blackwood furniture, made to order, such as round dining tables, dumbwaiter, dining room chairs, English drawing-room table, French polished half-round pier tables, English pattern sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs, ottoman couches, tea-poys, handsome Persian carpets, bronze hanging argand lamps, Japanese bronze vases on pedestal stands, Japanese figures and table ornaments, a handsome elliptical 8 days' time piece, first-rate chromo-lithographs in gilt frames, a very fine toned grand square piano, by "Broadwood," handsome English iron painted and gilt bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, book case, writing tables, dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A circular glass fronted miniature Brougham with a powerful dark bay Australian horse, and a set of English brass-mounted harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th March 1872.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as a an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the taking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH the Steamer EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, to the undermentioned PORTS on THURSDAY, the 28th March 1872, at 4 P.M., returning to Bombay on the 6th April 1872 :—

RUTNAGHERRY.	TELLICHERRY.
VINGORLA.	CALICUT.
CARWAR.	COCHIN.
MANGALORE.	ALLEPY.
CANNANORE.	

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).

—I hereby give NOTICE, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the BANK will be HELD within the Premises of the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of considering and determining what steps should be taken for the FINAL WINDING UP of the BANK.

W. RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby giving, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE has been DECLARED for the 5 months ending 31st December 1871, and will be PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 15th proximo, to all REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,

Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

No. 16b Nicol's Building, Elphinstone Circle, 25th March 1872.

CHURCH DECORATIONS FOR EASTER.

GOLD and CRIMSON MONOGRAMS for ALTAR CLOTHS, in various designs.

A large SELECTION of ECCLESIASTICAL PATTERN CARPETS.

ALSO,

Books on Church Decorations for all the Festivals throughout the year.

ALTAR CLOTHS made in Cloth, Silk, or Velvet.

J. & W. WATSON & CO., S & 9 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons, being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of WILLIAM MENNIE, late of the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, Engineer, deceased, who died intestate on the Tenth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, on board the P. & O. s.s. "MALTA," on his way to England, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose personal ESTATE and EFFECTS (with Letters of Administration of the Estate of the said deceased issued to CATHERINE FRANCES MENNIE, the relict, out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the Twenty-third day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to JOHN HALLEN ABBOTT, Resident District Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of Bombay, one of the constituted Attorneys of the said Catherine Frances Mennie, are required, on or before the first day of May 1872, to send to the said Administrator, at Byculla Villa, Bombay, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such last mentioned period the said Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Catherine Frances Mennie, as such Administratrix, as above id, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 25th day of March 1872.

THACKER & CHALK, Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE.—TO LET, from 1st April 1872, an UPPER STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 76, Malabar Hill. Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell	at Rs. 25 per Dozen.	
Do. Carbonell & Co	,,	30 ,,
Do. J. Sandeman & Son's	,,	24 ,,
Do. Warre, Hope, Moodie, & Hope's	,,	24 ,,
Do. M. P. Guimaraes & Son's	,,	20 ,,
Do. do. do. ..... Qts.	,,	28 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils ..... Pts.	,,	21 ,,
Do. do. ..... Qts.	,,	42 ,,
Do. Bouchon & Co. Magnums	,,	52 ,,
Do. Arthur H. Browning's. Qts.	,,	30 ,,
BRANDIES—Rayaal & Co.'s superior ..... Qts.	,,	24 ,,
Do. Bouteiliau & Co. 3 Stars	,,	16 ,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	,,	13 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE.

Price Rs. 500.

A 5-in. CENTRE LATHE, by FERM, 3ft. 9in. Bed, London.

1 Compound Slide Rest.

Particulars.

1 Hand Rest and two T's.
1 Face Plate, with bolts and nuts.
1 Fork and six Drills.
2 Chucks for above.
1 Turned Wheel and Crank, Iron bed and standards, with over-head motion with Punkha.
6 Slide Rest Tools, Pulley divided into 360 deg. ball and index.
1 Patent American Scroll Chuck.
1 Boring Collar.
2 Brass Cup Chucks.
1 Warm Chuck.
3 Chuck Rings, 1¼in., 2 in., and 3in.
1 Haub Gut, with steps and hooks and eyes.
3 Turning Chisels and 3 Gouges.
2 Carriers.
8 Turning Tools of kinds.
1 Spring Dog Can.
1 Turning Square.
3 Pairs Screw Chasing Tools.
1 Piece of Steel for drills.
1 Steel Spindle for overhead motion.
3 Beading Tools.

10 Patent Drills, 1 3 7 1 9 5 11 3 7 / 4 8 16 2 16 8 16 4 8 in.

1 Spanner.
1 Tonguing Cutter.
1 Moulding Cutter.
1 Screw Box for mandril.
1 Caliper.
1 Brass Tool-holder and 5 fine Tools.
5 Circular Cutters and with Spindle.
1 American Drill Chuck
1 Circular Saws, with Spindle, Saw frame and two parallel guides.
9 Morse's Twist Drills.
1 Revolving Cutter Frame—beautiful tool.
4 Pianing Tools.
1 Tool-holder for slide rest, with spare angular steel.

Price Rs. 360.

THREE Feet BED, 4in. CENTRE LATHE, Birmingham, with 3 feet EXTRA WOODEN BED, to make it a 6ft Bed.

1 Slide rest.

Particulars.

Iron bed, turned wheel, and Crank and Standards.
3 Pairs Screw Chasing Tools.
2 Circular Saws with spindle.
1 Milling Wheel.
8 Slide Rest Tools.
1 Bell Chuck.
1 Chuck Drill.
8 Drills.
1 Hand Rest.
1 D.o. do. shoit.
1 Face Plate.
2 Boring Rest.
2 Carriers.
1 Drilling Plate.
2 Guts, with hooks and eyes.
2 Countersinks.
3 Turning Gouges.
3 Do. Chisels.
2 Burnishers.
5 Hand turning tools. (Iron.)
4 Do. do. (Brass.)
1 Spanker.

—Both are very true and fine Lathes.

1 Stereoscopic Camera with 5 slides, 4 ft lenses, by Voigtlander —very little used Price Rs. 130.

1 Square Bellows Camera, takes pictures 10 by 12. With Portrait and Landscape Lenses, by Ross. Rs. 150.

1 Camera by Horn and Thornthwaite with Portrait and Landscape Lenses. Rs. 100.

1 Central fire Breech Loading Gun, 12-8. By Wood. London. Six months out—nice little gun. Rs. 200.

1 C.F. 12-8 Rifle by W. Greener, Rs. 275—very portable and handy.

AND

1 Californian for a pump with 24 ft. suckiion tube and 24 ft. hose—quite new. Rs. 190.

For particulars, address X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Uptoor Estate."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE, by W. W. GREENER, Birmingham.

1 Double-barrel Rifle, 16 bore, specially made for the late Captain Forsyth,		No. 11091	Rs. 500
1 ditto	ditto	ditto	9083 412
1 ditto	577 for Soldier Ammunition	,,	9495 300
1 ditto	ditto	ditto	,, 1498 250
1 d tto	Gun 12 bore	,,	11259 240
Sporting Henry-Martini Rifles, each			165

Sporting Soiders, with improved breech-bolt, at Rs. 85, 95 & 105

Ammunition suitable for the above.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—Greener's Work on Breech-Loaders, Rs. 4-8, by Post Rs. 5.

NOTICES.

SOUSCRIPTION PATRIOTIQUE DES FEMMES DE FRANCE POUR CONCOURIR A LA LIBERATION DES DEPARTEMENTS OCCUPES.

LES FRANCAIS RESIDANT A BOMBAY—Sont informés qu'il est ouvert à la Chancellerie du Consulat de France une souscription dont le produit est destiné à concourir à la libération du territoire.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FURTHER DIVIDEND of RUPEES THREE HUNDRED and FIFTY per SHARE has been DECLARED for the year ending 31st December 1871, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, to all registered Shareholders on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 19th March 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, up to SATURDAY the 30th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of an EARTHEN DAM and a STONE TUNNEL, for a LAKE to be formed at GHOREGAUM, in Salsette.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Undersigned, in Hornby Row, Fort.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 21st March 1872.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have the honour to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency, under a local Board of Director, whose names will shortly be published.

The Company grants Bonds guaranteeing the Fidelity of Persons filling situations of Trust in Government Offices, Municipalities, Railway and other Companies.

Also insuring Compensation for Personal Injury or for Death arising from Accidents.

Full particulars may be obtained at our Office.

14th March 1872. W. NICOL & Co.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on the 9th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers :—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, shipped by GEO. CAMPBELL and Co., can be had retail at Messrs. BOLTON and Co.'s here ; also at Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co.'s, Bombay and Poona Establishments.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent of Geo. Campbell and Co.

5th March 1872.

JUST PUBLISHED,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & CO.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.

By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c, SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & CO.'s.

THE TRINITY OF WORLDS.

By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

GEO. CAMPBELL & Co.'s TOBACCOS can be had, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, through Messrs. GOOLAMALLY SARUFFALLY and JEEWANJEE MOOLNA ADUMJEE.

JAMES BOGIE, Sole Agent for Western India.

Bombay, 5th March 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Messrs. G. C. & Co., to me, dated 8th February, is published for the information of Consumers as well as for that of Dealers :—

"Our brands are becoming well known and appreciated in Calcutta, and we think they ought to take well with you."

(True Extract.) J. B.

T

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ins. Issue	2 pf
15,200	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 n².
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,500	200	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	95
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,450
5,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	765
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
.....	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	180·2·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.c.	Albert Mills Co.	1,275
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
600	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,570
800	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	855
4,000	150	150	25*	Bronch Mills	255
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,650
150	2,000	all	250 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,350
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,490
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Monarjee Spinning	970
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,640
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.c.	Royal	1,250

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,280
200	3,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	980
200	3,000	200	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	225
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,850
200	2,000	all	215 do.	Bombay Press Co.	3,110
200	500	all	30 do.	Do New	910
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,800	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Dead India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,000	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,900
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,120
200	1,000	200	50 ps	Hurnum Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,275
250	5,000	1,867	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,675
200	5,000	2,000	140 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,050
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & C. Co.	630
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co.	1,010

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,170
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics Prtg Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	390
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vizgas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	25	19½	do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	100	...	do.	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	15,200	2,430	Nov. '65	Back Bay Co ... ...

8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	2s. 0⅛d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99¼
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 10-6-1
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8-6 to 16-9
AustralianGold ... 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	... 110
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872 ... 104¼	
Four per cent	99¾ to 99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1863-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	199
10 years' do. do.	107
7 years' do. do.	94
Six per cent Municipal Loan Home Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	58

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 23rd March compared with the statement issued on 16th March :—

LIABILITIES.	16th March.	23rd March.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares at Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... ...Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,, 10,00,000		
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities ...	60,00,000	60,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	5,00,000	5,00,000
Do. do. at Branches.	4 8,85,163	430,13,863
Other Deposits ...	20,50,415	29,22,114
Post Bills	128,67,297	134,63,805
Cash Credits, undrawn ...	38,571	38,133
	12,78,318	16,92,026
Rs.	666,30,364	667,29,953

ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	45,18,893	48,60,693
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	77,62,596	71,49,471
Loans, on Security of do do.	38,34,750	32,35,647
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	5,514	6,289
Bills Discounted	137,04,721	143,69,857
Stamps	7,028	6,922
Dead Stock ... ...Rs. 4,92,998		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 55,000	4,37,998	4,37,998
Bullion	14,45,828	19,85,036
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	3,39,432	3,98,963
Cash and Currency Notes	345,73,206	342,28,458
Rs.	666,30,364	667,29,953

CALCUTTA.—21ST MARCH.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents at Rs. 99, or 1 discount, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents of 1872 at Rs. 101-8.

5½ per cents at Rs. 109-10.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,425.

National Bank shares at Rs. 90.

Bank of Upper India contributory shares at Rs. 67.

Bengal Coal Co.'s shares, at Rs. 1,080.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, at Rs. 345, and half-shares at Rs. 172½.

Oriental Gas Co.'s full shares at Rs. 76, and half-shares at Rs 38,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—25TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 25th March, 1-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 23 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th March, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 24th March, 3-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 43 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th March, 9-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 51 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 24th to 9 P.M. of the 25th March is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 27	0 1
,, Galle	7 0	3 5
,, Kurrachee	0 50	0 2
,, Madras	1 20	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 25th March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 25th March, 1-45 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 25th March, 12-45 P.M.; via Turkey, 24th March, 3-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

March.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky decided=8	Maximum temperature of Air read at 3h P.M.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 3h A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°			°	°		
18	29·814	80·9	71·2	67·6	·665	0·6	85·6	74·0	NNW, WSW, NW, NNE, ENE, ESE.	165
19	·792	79·6	75·1	73·2	·815	1·1	84·6	74·0	NNW, S, SW, W, S.	229
20	·791	77·5	76·1	74·7	·846	1·2	86·5	74·5	S, SW, SSE SSW, WSW, W, S.	271
21	·820	79·1	75·1	73·6	·827	4·3	86·0	75·0	WSW, SSE, S SW, WNW, NNW, NE.	196
22	·838	79·8	73·1	69·4	·746	3·1	87·0	71·2	NNW N. NNE	271
23	·816	81·1	73·6	70·5	·716	1·4	88·4	74·0	NNW, N. NW, NNW, S.	361

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH MARCH.

London ...	Cotton ...	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases ...	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds ...	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 7s. 6d.	
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 5s. 0d.	
	Myraboline & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	
Havre ...	Cotton ...	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee ...		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	,, Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Taptee (s) ...	DeCosta ...	Cutch, March 22.
	Euphrates (s) ...	Hutcheson ...	Cochin, March 19.
	Cashmere (s) ...	Avern ...	Bussorah, March 7.
	Princess Somswatty	Beetham ...	Sunderland, Oct. 19.
	Viscount Sandon. ...	Nacoda ...	Chittagong, Feb. 4.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Mongolia (s) ...	Baker ...	Aden and Suez.
	Virago (s) ...	Mills ...	Liverpool.
	Oorua (s) ...	Nacoda ...	Cutch.

The steamer China, Perrins, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Lorne, to Liverpool.

Steamer Canute, to Liverpool.

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Carwar and Coast.

Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.

Steamer Deccan, to China, &c.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 22 Madras (s) ... Starratt ... Moulmein, March 15.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Standard (s), 25 bales wool, Cowasjee Tragjee; 150 bales rags, Hurnukchund Shobagchund.

Enato (s), 314 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

South Tyne (s), 92 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.; 40 bales wool. Bhimjee Girdhur; 5 bales hides, J. Neuberg; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, S. S. Narrawala.

Carigoe Nova, 49 packages cuscus roots, and 157 bales hemp, Soondeedass Mooljee; 174 cases coffee, Soondeedass Mooljee.

Lorne (s), 750 bags myrabollams, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

Cono (s), 75 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee.

FOR LONDON.

Surat (s), 13 bales E. teeth, Huckabhoy Vullybhoy; 24 cases blood stone Ardaseer Dorabjee.

Kathleen Mary (s), 50 bundles coir yarn, Mallace Dewjee; 1,675 cakes copper, W. Nicol & Co.; 98 bundles hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolamhooson; 3 cases drugs, P. M. Wadia & Co.; 500 bundles galls, Megjee Jewan.

FOR ODESSA.

Surat (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China (s), 13 chests M. opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 80 chests M. opium, David Sasson & Co., 10 chests M. opium, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib; 25 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 5 chests M. opium, Fokermul Manaliall; 13 chests M. opium, Hursukdass Chimonram; 21 chests M. opium, E. J. Abraham; 10 chests M. opium, S. E. Sasson, 10 chests M. opium, H. A. N. Mamed; 73 chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 5 chests M. opium, Ramdass Khimjee; 25 chests M. opium, N. I. Ebram; 4 chests M. opium, Gungabux Bajoorain; 5 chests M. opium, Jugnath Ramjee; 17 chests M. opium, Thakersedass Sewsamul; 14 chests M. opium, Currimjee Ebram; 22 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 9 chests M. opium, Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee & Co.; 17 chests M. opium, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

Deccan (s), 54 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China (s), 156 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 20 chests M opium, Ardaseer Burjorjee Mody & Co.; 11 chests M. opium, Gunesdass Sobhagmul; 29 chests M. opium, Ragoonath Jugnath; 17 chests M. opium, Lachumdass Dhi'chundchund; 4 chests M. opium, Venichund Jetha; 1 chest M. opium, Ganesdass Sobhagmul; 5 chests M. opium, Javarimul Dulsookroy; 11 chests M. opium, Jugnath Ragoonath; 13 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 11 chests M. opium, Goolabroy Coonjlall; 23 chests M. opium, Ramputtab Calcoram; 7 chests M. opium, Savermul Dulsookroy.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

COTTON.

25 candies	New	Veerumgaum (ready) ...	...	Rs. 256
25 ,,	,,	Dhollera ,, ...	...	,, 258
25 ,,	,,	Nariad ,, ...	...	,, 224
75 ,,	,,	Oomrawutee (full pressed) ...	...	,, 260
50 ,,	,,	,, ,, ...	...	,, 261½
50 ,,	,,	Broach M.G. (ready) ...	...	,, 292½
25 ,,	,,	Khandesh (without sd.) ...	...	,, 229
25 ,,	,,	,, ,, ...	...	,, 240
25 ,,	,,	Sawg. Dharwar (ready)	...	,, 272

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.

Harper, Surgeon-Major, Madras Medical Department, on sick leave, from Bellary.

Lydiard, Lieutenant, Bengal Army, to appear before a medical board, from Moultan.

Blenkinsop, Captain, 4th Madras N. I., to appear before a medical board, from Bellary.

Fox, Captain, 11th Hussars, to appear before a medical board, from Muttra.

Nuthall, Lieutenant, 6th N. I., on leave, from Belgaum.

Weir, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Rajmundry.

Fraser, Colonel, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.

Asher, Assistant Surgeon, 109th Regiment, on sick leave, from Roorkee.

Browne, Lieutenant, 20th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 25.

Shekleton, Lieutenant-Colonel, R. H. A., on duty, to Poona.

Fraser, Colonel, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.

Griffin, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Napier, Major, R. A., on leave, to England.

Selons, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

Wyndham, Captain, 83rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Asseerghur.

Muir, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to Europe.

Sutherland, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, to Lucknow.

Bradford, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Sheppard, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, to England.

Chalmers, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Pott, Major General, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Martin, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Bomer, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom ...	April 1 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 5 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	Mar. 29 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China	,, 26 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Australia	Apr. 9 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...	,, 15 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M. :—

Monday ...	Apr. 1	Friday ...	Aug. 16
,, ...	,, 8	,, ...	,, 23
,, ...	,, 15	,, ...	,, 30
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	Sept. 6
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	,, 13
,, ...	May 6	,, ...	,, 20
,, ...	,, 13	Monday ...	,, 30
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	Oct. 7
,, ...	,, 27	,, ...	,, 14
Friday ...	,, 31	,, ...	,, 21
,, ...	Jun. 7	,, ...	,, 28
,, ...	,, 14	,, ...	Nov. 4
,, ...	,, 21	,, ...	,, 11
,, ...	,, 28	,, ...	,, 18
,, ...	July 5	,, ...	,, 25
,, ...	,, 12	,, ...	Dec. 2
,, ...	,, 19	,, ...	,, 9
,, ...	,, 26	,, ...	,, 16
,, ...	Aug. 2	,, ...	,, 23
,, ...	,, 9	,, ...	,, 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1872 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday ...	Apr. 5	Friday ...	May 3
,, ...	Apr. 19	,, ...	,, 17

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday ...	Mar. 29	Friday ...	Apr. 26
,, ...	Apr. 12	,, ...	May 10
		,, ...	,, 24

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Tuesday ...	Mar. 26	Monday ...	Aug. 26
,, ...	Apr. 9	,, ...	Sept. 9
,, ...	,, 23	,, ...	,, 23
Monday ...	May 6	Tuesday ...	Oct. 8
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	,, 22
,, ...	Jun. 3	,, ...	Nov. 6
,, ...	,, 17	,, ...	,, 19
,, ...	July 1	,, ...	Dec. 3
,, ...	,, 15	,, ...	,, 17
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	,, 31
,, ...	Aug. 12	,, ...	1873.
		,, ...	Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Tuesday ...	Apr. 9	Monday ...	Sept. 23
Monday ...	May 6	Tuesday ...	Oct. 22
,, ...	June 3	,, ...	Nov. 19
,, ...	July 1	,, ...	Dec. 17
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	1873.
,, ...	Aug. 29	,, ...	Jan. 14

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year ...	Rs.	42 0 0
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One Month ...	,,	5 0 0
One Week ...	,,	1 8 0

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Resients in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ...	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy ...	,,	0 4 0

MR. & MRS. SASSOON'S BALL.

THE BALL to be given by Mr. and Mrs. SASSOON to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and which was POSTPONED from the 15th February, will TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 4th April.

Ladies and Gentlemen who received Invitations are kindly requested to accept this intimation.

Sans Souci, 19th March 1872.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Master—Mr. McDONALD, Mistress—Mrs. McDONALD, } With two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.
Drawing Mistress—MISS COLLETT.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Master—Mr. LUMSDEN, Governess—MISS WANTENBY, } With Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FEES.

Government Standards ...	Rs.	5 and 6 ...	Rs. 8
1		7 and 8 ...	,, 10
2	4	Music ...	10
3 and 4	6	Drawing ...	2

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School.

By Order of the Committee,

D. C. BOYD, JOHN PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—March 20th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. H. Alexander, Assistant, Home Office, of a daughter.

ANGELO—March 17th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain E. F. Angelo, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, of a son.

BAILEY—March 13th, at Mysore, the wife of Capt. W. S. Bailey, 30th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

BOYD—March 12th, at Gowhatty, Assam, the wife of Lieutenant M. O. Boyd, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

FRASER—March 21st, at Dinapoor, Patna, the wife of W. F. Fraser, Bank of Bengal, of a daughter.

FALKNER—March 16th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Geo. Falkner, Esq., of a son.

GREGORY—March 21st, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Gregory, of the Commissariat Examiner's Office, of a son.

GOLDSTEIN—March 17th, at Bombay, Simla, frau von Goldstein, the wife of Herr Felix von Goldstein, of a son.

HECQUET—March 11th, at Gurhi Hursuroo, near Gurgaon, Punjab, the wife of Mr. B. N. Hecquet, Rajpootana State Railway, of a daughter.

JENKINS—March 21st, at Allahabad, the wife of W. Jenkins, E. I. Railway, Locomotive Department, of a daughter.

MADDOX—March 19th, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Mr. S. Maddox, of a daughter.

ROE—March 17th, at Hoshiarpore, the wife of Charles Arthur Roe, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

SWINTON—March 16th, at Coonoor, the wife of R. B. Swinton, Esq., C.S., of a son.

THOMAS—March 16th, at the S.P.G. Mission House, Barripore, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Thomas, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BLECKLEY—March 15th, at simla, from the effects of a burn, John Melton Hamilton, eldest and dearly loved child of Staff Surgeon, T. M. Bleckley, aged four years and two months.

CARTHY—March 17th, at Bangalore, after a short illness, Apothecary Lawrence Carthy, B. M. S., aged 43 years, 11 months and 25 days.

DANIELL—March 19th, at Bangalore, Hanna Daniell, the beloved wife of D. Daniell, of the London Mission Institution, Bangalore, and daughter of the Reverend N. Devadasen, of Nazeeroll, South Travancore, aged 13 years 10 months and 2 days.

HOCKLY—March 18th, at Calcutta, 9, Sudder Street, Mrs. Agnes Hockly, wife of J. Hockly, aged 23 years 2 months and 9 days.

LEWIS—March 15th, at Calcutta, John Lewis, (Chief Clerk and Accountant, Medical Examiner of Accounts) of typhoid fever, aged 40 years 11 months and 15 days.

POGOSE—March 18th, at Hastings, of typhoid fever, Nicholas Joakim Pogose, of Christ Church, Oxford, 3rd son of J. G. N. Pogose, Esq., of Dacca, aged 20 years 1 month and 10 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1872.

THERE are men of judgment so hasty as to conceive that the days of the old Indian Pagoda tree are past. No longer, simple folk, will they consent to believe that the tree, which when well shaken rained *fanams* and *mohurs* into the pockets of the Fortunatus who got a lucky pull at it, exists in India, but the cause of this unbelief is so patent that it is hardly worth our while to explain it. The unbelievers are of the unfortunate class of Anglo-Indians—the men of the names of Brown, Jones, and Smith, who toil for coppers even in that very same land wherein Dowbiggin can play pitch and toss for sovereigns all day long if he so pleases—it is only the latter gentleman and his belongings who know aught of the Indian Pagoda tree, understand its culture, and at the proper time can fill their pouches with its fruit to overflowing. Honest, hard-working merit, if unsupported with what is called "interest," will not discover to a man the whereabouts of a tree under which it is the desire and ambition of every Anglo-Indian to sit sometime in ease and dignity. Petticoat influence, the gift of small talk, the capacity of flattering great men and of snubbing small, or simple audacity in itself, will often obtain for an Anglo-Indian what no amount of talent or toil will effect; but, although this is a truism all the world over, it is only in India that jobbery is so bare-faced as to take no pains to conceal her shame: rather, harlot-like, flaunts it in the face of a blushing public as a desperate defiance of respectability, and all the conventionalities that march with that terrestrial virtue clothed in British broadcloth. Jobs and Pagoda culture abound in India, although the Press is sometimes slow to accord them the disadvantage of publicity; and we rather fancy that jobbery, or at least "Dowbism," is increasing in strength daily, to judge from some of the "special" appointments that we see from time to time modestly put away as it were in the holes and corners of the *Government Gazettes*, as if genius, which is doubtless the case, being modest, feared, or at least objected, to be dragged into the full glare of public criticism, sometimes not over kindly when unable to discover for itself either the genius or the modesty that shrinks from the light in this manner.

As an example of one in many of such special appointments as are here alluded to, we will take the most recent—one imposed upon Mysore, a province that we were under the impression was to be given over entirely to native administration as a sort of bear garden, in which Mussalmans and Hindoos, and indeed all Indian castes, might advantageously train themselves

the Mofussil Court. The Bombay solicitor's fees being more than Mr. I. could pay, seeing that he was being kept out of his very living expenses, he employed a native vakeel, and on the 24th July the suit was filed, the preceding two months and a half having been passed in every possible endeavour on the part of Mr. I. to get his dues without resorting to law; one reason being that having been kept out of his earnings he had been kept out of the means of living, and therefore out of superfluous money, for the pastime of a law suit. It will be in the knowledge of some, and should be brought to the knowledge of all, that proceedings such as are here alluded to involve in the Mofussil journeys sometimes to one place, sometimes to another, and expenses which could not find their way into a bill of costs or be allowed if they could. So that it really comes to this: that a man can hardly be any but a loser even if he gain an ordinary claim in a Mofussil Court. And thus rightful claimants often forego their rights because of the certain loss which winning involves. This was illustrated at the same time and in the same place where a man had spent more than his claim by the time judgment was given in his favour. The judgment was appealed against, on which the successful (?) plaintiff relinquished his claim, as he was already out of pocket, and having employment elsewhere could not afford further risk. Here was a hardworking man, wearied out and made a loser in two ways by the legal machinery at this disposal of a dishonest defendant.

(An interval of two months and) Mr. I.'s case was to come on for hearing on the 29th September. In the meantime, Mr. I. has employment in Bombay, and forfeits pay for absenting himself to attend at the Mofussil Court. He loses his means of subsistence, has to pay expenses of travelling, &c., only to listen to the announcement in Court that "*no instructions have been received from Government*,"—case postponed to 28th October, on which day Mr. I. has to submit to the same sacrifices as before, only to be informed that the Judge was a hundred miles away.

Well, we will make a leap of four months, and get to the end of January 1872. The interval was not a blank, however;—"Oh, no! certainly not!" It was filled up with repetitions of the same harassing and expensive trips to the Mofussil as before. However, towards the end of January the case was decided in favour of Mr. Infelix, after a trial of some days, the Judge making the very expressive comment that in the Bombay Small Cause Court the whole thing would have been got through in two hours. We now behold Mr. Infelix, the happy plaintiff, with a decree for the full of his claim. He has been kept out of his honest earnings, it is true—earnings which the world expects to buy its bread and cheese, shoe-leather, and a few other trifling necessaries with. He has had to buy those things with his watch and other vain trash; he has had to raise money for his vakeel's fees, court fees, travelling expenses, summoning witnesses, and heaven (and Mr. I.) only knows what by means of the appliances of his profession; and these sacrifices and heart-burnings land him a winner of a decree for hard-earned, or rather hard-worked-for, wages at the end of January. And where is he now at the end of March? Just where he was two months ago, although there is a Local Fund to go against, a Government Collector as president of the Committee, and all the paraphernalia of such great institutions; and Mr. I., who could not keep his Bombay appointment and keep up his harassing Mofussil contest, has an appointment in Sind which he ought to have joined some time since, but is unable until he can get a refund of some of the money invested in the Mofussil Court. He is now on the horns of a most painful dilemma. Must he sacrifice his appointment in Sind, and stick to the chances of what the Mofussil Court may yield, or, turning his back on his hardly-earned and heavily-paid-for rights, beg, borrow, or steal the means of taking up his appointment? Here is the case of a steady young man whose character is in every way above reproach, and here are some of the pitfalls which the Government set about the difficult roads of the present day, and which clog the earnest workman. It is none but the best that in the present hard times can overcome such difficulties. If a man cannot get that pay which he gives his whole time to the earning of, the end is inevitable.

BOMBAY.

SURAT.—We learn from a correspondent that the Mohurrum festival at Surat passed off quietly this year.

EDUCATIONAL.—We see that the Director of Public Instruction has increased the salaries of several Deputy Educational Inspectors.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twenty-three European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

FIRE AT SUCHEEN.—On Wednesday a fire broke out at Sucheen in a ginning factory, by which property to the extent of about Rs. 40,000 was destroyed.

SCHOOLS AT BARODA.—There is already an English school at Baroda, and we now learn that the Gaekwar intends to open several vernacular schools in his territory.

THE RATEPAYERS OF BOMBAY.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* learns that the ratepayers of Bombay intend to forward another petition to Government against the new Municipal Bill.

FIRE.—Another fire broke out on Sunday in the Royal Spinning and Company's Mills, but by the exertions of some of the workpeople it was soon extinguished.

FALL FROM A HEIGHT.—A hamal in the service of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., merchants, on Sunday fell from a height of about twenty feet while cleaning a window. He was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Dorabhoy Framjee sentenced one Alput Oojun, a carpenter, to a month's hard labour, for stealing a currency note for ten rupees, the property of his master, Byramjee Heerjee.

RESISTING AND ASSAULTING A POLICE OFFICER.—Keela Kessa was convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with resisting and assaulting a police officer while in the execution of his duty, and was fined ten rupees, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

OLD OFFENDERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Suckia Bapoo and Din Mahomed were charged with stealing a quantity of fish tails, belonging to one Ibrahim Mahomed. The second prisoner was acquited; while the first was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—Frederick Peterson, a seaman of the ship Lord Ashburton, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

GROUNDING OF THE SHIP NORWOOD.—A Marine Court of Enquiry, consisting of Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, and Mr. Eastley, master of the steam-ship Travancore, will be held to-morrow at half-past 2 P.M., to enquire into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the ship Norwood on Wednesday evening last on Thull shoal.

SMALL CAUSES COURT AT BROACH.—A short time ago the Acting District Judge of Surat addressed a letter to Government in which he pointed out the advisability of abolishing the Court of Small Causes at Broach, but the Government could not sanction the abolition of the Court as it considered that no sufficient grounds had been shown for doing so.

WE are glad to learn that the perpetrators of the robbery and murder on the Katrij Ghaut have been traced by Colonel Hume Henderson with the assistance of his Inspector, Mr. Abdool Kadur. Colonel Henderson went by a forced march to Perna, and personally arrested Baloo Ramoosee, who divulged all the circumstances of the crime and named his comrades.—*Deccan Herald.*

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played this evening by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I. at the Esplanade band-stand:—

March	Mont Valerien	Gartner.
Overture	La Domino Noir	Auber.
Quad.	The Young Aristocrat	Marriott.
Sel. (Op.)	La Traviata	Verdi.
Valse	Faust	Strauss.
Galop	Presto	Riviere.

WESTERN INDIA NATIVE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—Last night the first of a series of evening meetings in connection with the W. I. N. C. Alliance took place in the Free Church Institution Hall. It was chiefly conducted in English, and there was a good attendance. After a short address from the president of the Alliance, Mr. Ganpatrao Hurbunath gave an account of his visit to Ratnagherry and its districts, with reference to the intended occupation of that place as a field of missionary enterprise by the Alliance.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE were in all 188 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 37 were under sentences from the High Court, 1 from the Court of Petty Session, 113 from the Magistrates of Police, 30 from Military Courts Martial, and 7 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 108 were natives, and the remaining 80 were Europeans.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP PERSEUS SAMAWATTY, 982 tons, Captain J. E. Bertham, arrived yesterday from Sunderland (October 19th) with a cargo of 1,250 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE S.S. EUPHRATES, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, arrived yesterday from Cochin (March 19th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. E. T. Oanday, Mr. Kursharajee Luxumon, and forty-five deck passengers.

THE S.S. CASHMERE, Captain J. Avern, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. F. Masoti, a native gentleman, Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Sergeant Malone, a warrant officer, Mrs. Beauvais and child, Mr. Crawley, Mr. Aitken, Mr. Stab, Quartermaster White, and fifty deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. CHINA, 1,348 tons, Captain C. G. Perrins, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,325 chests Malwa opium, 811 bales cotton, and the following passengers:—For Singapore—Mr. A. Young, and Mr. Souchang.

THE S.S. VIRAGO, 1,453 tons, Captain James Mills, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 6,555½ bales cotton, 1,372 bales wool, 643¾ cwts. coir yarn, 142 cwts. horns, 507½ cwts. hemp, 1,089½ cwts. galls, and the following passengers:—

Mr. and Mrs. Pattersby and child, Mrs. Elton and three children, Mrs. Hewett and four children, Mr. Lighton and four children, Mr. Pa ker and four children, Mrs. Turner and infants, Colonel W. T. Williams, Mr. R. Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Mrs. Markham and four children, Lieut. G. V. Meredith, and Mr. J. Platt.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			MARCH—APRIL.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
10 21 a	6 3		Tuesday..... 26	6 11 m	6 8
0 27 m	6 4			6 25 a	5 9
0 59 a	6 7		Wednesday ... 27	6 41 m	7 3
0 57 m	6 1			7 1 a	5 3
1 39 a	6 6		Thursday 28	7 13 m	7 7
1 27 m	5 6			7 37 a	4 6
2 23 a	5 10		Friday 29	7 50 m	7 4
2 5 m	4 9			8 19 a	3 6
3 14 a	5 0		Saturday.. ... 30	8 34 m	6 10
2 46 m	3 8			9 7 a	2 4
4 17 a	4 1		Sunday 31	9 23 m	6 0
3 39 m	2 7			10 6 a	1 3
5 36 a	3 8		Monday..... 1	10 27 m	5 2
				11 37 a	0 15

Moon—Last Quarter, 1st April, 7h. 21m. a.m.

THE TOOLSEE WATER SCHEME.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1872.

Letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, No. 100, dated 13th March 1872—Communicating copy of a Resolution passed by the Bench at a Special General Meeting on 12th idem, regarding the Toolsee Scheme.

Report by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, No. 60, dated 20th March 1872.

Report by the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 1,842, dated 21st March 1872.

RESOLUTION.—On the 11th of January 1872, the Justices of the Peace, after considering different plans for increasing the gathering ground of the Vehar Lake, approved "the third scheme proposed by Mr. Walton, with modifications and additions proposed by Mr. Ormiston."

2. This scheme was estimated to cost five lacs of rupees; and as the funds of the Municipality were then very low, the Clerk of the Justices was instructed to communicate to Government the decision which had been arrived at by the Bench, and to apply for a loan of five lacs of rupees with which to carry out the works.

3. At this time the Justices appear to have laboured under the erroneous impression that they could, without obtaining the sanction of Government, carry into execution any schemes they might think proper for the improvement or extension of the Vehar water-works. But a reference to Act II. of 1865, section 82, will show that on Government is imposed the duty of approving and, if necessary, prohibiting the carrying out of any such works.

4. When, therefore, the application for the loan was, on the 15th of January, made by the Clerk of the Justices, Government were constrained to consider, not only the question of the loan, but the nature and practicability of the scheme which the Justices had ordered to be executed. The papers were therefore transferred, in the first instance, to the Public Works Department; and eventually the plan sanctioned by the Justices was approved by Government, though with some modifications, which would have had the effect of reducing the estimates from five to four lacs of rupees. This decision was then communicated to the Justices, who were informed that four lacs of rupees were at their disposal, with which they might commence operations.

5. But the Justices appear to have still misunderstood the legal position of themselves and Government; for, on the 12th of March, they passed a Resolution to the effect that "their requirements regarding an extension of the water supply are correctly expressed" in their Resolution of the 11th of January, before quoted. And they then go on to say that the Commissioner should "be requested to proceed at once with the Tassoo dam and the channel to Vehar, including the tunnel." This order was, of course, completely *ultra vires*; as the Commissioner could not take the responsibility of violating the law at the bidding of the Justices, which he would have done, if, without the sanction of Government, he had commenced to make any extension, alteration, or improvement in the Vehar water-works.

6. Under these circumstances, the proper course for Government to adopt is to consider the new scheme which the Justices, on the 12th of March, proposed; and under the provisions of Act II. of 1865, section 82, either sanction it, with or without modifications, or declare that it cannot be carried out. In order that this duty might be efficiently performed, the papers were transferred for consideration to the Municipal Commissioner, and the Secretary to Government Public Works Department. The reports of those officers have now been received; and it is clear from a perusal of them that the proposals of the Bench are too vague to allow a satisfactory opinion to be formed upon them, until detailed plans and estimates have been submitted. But there does not appear to be any objection to accede to the wish of the Justices to proceed at once with those parts of the scheme which have been agreed to, *i.e.*, Mr. Walton's Tassoo dam, and Mr. Walton's tunnel and channel, without however now undertaking any sluices, or arrangements for such, either in the tunnel or channel.

7. To this limited extent, therefore, Government are pleased to sanction the proposals last made by the Bench on the distinct understanding that Government at present contemplate merely a gathering ground as supplementary to Vehar, and pledge themselves to nothing more; that the whole project now contemplated by the Bench must be carefully worked out by their engineer officers and submitted to Government with full details; and that Government reserve to themselves the right they now possess, after carefully considering the plans which Captain Tulloch will shortly submit, of modifying, or, if necessary, rejecting the whole or any portion of the plans and estimates which will eventually be submitted.

8. These views of His Excellency in Council should be communicated with as little delay as possible to the Bench of Justices; and if they are concurred in by the Bench, and an intimation to that effect made to Government, the Collector of Tanna, who is now busy in making all preliminary arrangements, should at once place the requisite land at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner and his officers.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

TRAMWAYS IN BOMBAY.

THE following is a copy of a letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, on the 19th instant, by Messrs. Lawrence & Co., with reference to their application, dated 13th December 1870, on the subject of a concession to construct tramways in Bombay. The Bench of Justices is in no way bound, we take it, to pay regard to the previous applications of either Messrs. Lawrence or Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., but is at liberty to determine for itself—first, whether tramways are wanted in Bombay at all; and, secondly, which of the applicants for the concession offers the best terms:—

(COPY.)

Bombay, 19th March 1872.

T. C. HOPE, Esq., C. S., Acting Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

SIR,—We have the honour to refer you to our letters, to the Municipal Commissioner, of the 13th December 1870, and the 23rd January 1871, relative to the construction of tramways in the city of Bombay, also to the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question, dated the 21st April 1871; and likewise to the resolution adopted at the meeting of Justices held on the 26th April last.

We should be glad to hear if the Bench now feel that they are in a position to undertake the work of laying down tramways, and if so, whether running powers upon them would be granted to the company we represent, and upon what terms; should it, however, be decided that they are not prepared to carry out the work, we would thank you to again place before the Justices our proposal contained in our letter of the 13th December 1870, requesting them to grant us the concession of laying down and working the tramways in Bombay.

We would beg to point out to the Justices that, should they intend to favour our application, we are in a position at once to commence operations, and we would also bring to their notice that our firm at home is intimately connected with an influential company, which has been employed in promoting and constructing some of the most important tramways in Great Britain, and consequently are in a position to make all arrangements and carry them out without any loss of time. Hoping to receive a favourable reply,—We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants.

LAWRENCE & Co.

THE MEMORIAL FROM THE BYCULLA CLUB.

WE give below the text of the memorial from the Byculla Club to the Municipal Commissioner, with the signatures attached to it:—

To T. C. HOPE, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—By direction of the Managing Committee, I have the honour to address to you the enclosed memorial.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Sd.) C. P. COOPER,
For Honorary Secretary.

11th March 1872.

Memorial of the Members of the Byculla Club to the Municipal Commissioner.

The undersigned members of the Byculla Club beg to call the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the nuisances committed, or permitted, by the servants of the Municipality, near the main drain and the Vellard, nuisances which, by poisoning the air, destroy the comfort of all who frequent the Club, and endanger the health of the resident members.

The undersigned are well aware that they cannot reasonably ask the Commissioner, in the present state of the municipal finances, to take all the steps necessary to entirely relieve this portion of the town from the evils complained of, as the filling in of a considerable portion of the Flats would be necessary to furnish a complete remedy; though here they would suggest a hope that the Commissioner will not allow a further large sum of money to be expended by Government in filling in Back Bay, without calling the attention of Government to the greater advantage to be gained by spending a small portion of those funds in filling in the most depressed parts of the Flats, and thus relieve a thickly-peopled portion of the island from the disagreeable and unwholesome airs arising from the sea water percolating through the mud near the Vellard. There are, however, other causes of the nuisance referred to, which the members of the Club believe it is in the power of the Commissioner to remedy, and thus relieve this portion of the town in a great measure, if not entirely, of the cause of complaint.

The measures referred to are—

1st. The covering in the small portion of the main drain still left open, which it is stated can be done for about Rs. 1,000.

2nd. The effectual sealing up of the opening which connects the new covered drain with the old open main drain, to prevent any of the filth leaking into the latter.

3rd. To discontinue the practice of burning, just to the windward of the Club, the refuse and offal from the stables and other dirty places of Malabar and Cumballa Hills.

4th. To forbid the irrigation of land by the use of drain filth on the windward side of the island of Bombay.

The undersigned do not feel it right, in the present state of the Municipal funds, to ask that the old main drain be cleaned, but they trust that the Commissioner will not forget this when he has sufficient funds in hand.

The undersigned believe that the steps proposed by them must commend themselves to the Commissioner as reasonable and feasible. They believe that no arrangements will be necessary to prove that if dead animals and refuse are to be burned, and if the contents of drains are to be spread over the fields, exhaling foul smells day and night, the position of such operations is badly chosen, if they are placed so that the sea breeze, which should be the life of our island, is carried to all the inhabitants living at Byculla poisoned with noxious smoke and the foulest stenches, and thick with musquitoes generated in the stagnant filth.

They therefore feel that they cannot urge the above measures too strongly upon the attention of the Commissioner, in the interest of the comfort and health, not only of the Club, but of the whole of the northern portion of the town.

H. E. Jacomb.	Jones Q. Pigot.
G. A. Kittredge.	W. Keays.
Henry P. LeMesurier.	M. B. Manuel.
F. F. Arbuthnot.	H. G. Foss.
H. Hodgson.	John Marriott.
A. Craigie.	W. Rodgie.
W. M. Tennent	James G. Smith.
E. M. Fogo.	C. Douglas.
A. G. Gerrard.	Tyrrell Leith.
J. D. Abbott.	J. M. Shuster.
C. Currey.	F. Birkbeck.
J. D. Inverarity.	H. Maxwell.
F. Mathew.	R. McIlwraith.
J. P. Leith.	W. Lang.
R. R. Powell.	G. W. Terry.
R. B. Carroll.	W. Thorburn.
W. Collum.	Robert Campbell.
D. Gaye.	John Sands.
J. L. Lushington, Junior.	A. W. Cameron.
C. P. Cooper.	J. Cruickshank.
G. P. Lynch.	William Maitland.
Jayne Barnes.	A. Latham.
R. Baumbach.	F. Sheppard.
J. L. Lushington.	Andrew Hay.
Ens. F. Lilderdale.	James W. Graham.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—TUESDAY, MAR. 19.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

DOSSABHOY CAWASJEE VS. KERBADJEE HORMUSJEE.

THIS was an action brought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 835, being the value of 705 barass of earth sold and delivered by the plaintiff as per contract dated 9th March 1870. The defendant at the original trial, before J. O'Leary, Esq., admitted the contract as well as the receipt of 679 barass, but pleaded that the plaintiff had failed to carry out his part of the contract by which he (defendant) had sustained damages and had a right of set-off.

At the investigation of the case in the original trial, the question turned upon whether or not the promissory note was admissible in evidence, it being covered with an adhesive one-anna ticket, and it being not one payable on demand, but after eight days. The Judge was of opinion that under the Stamp Act now extant it was not receivable in evidence on payment of stamp and penalty.

On Tuesday Mr. Hormusjee appeared in support of the rule, Mr. Nusserwanjee in support of the original judgment prayed for a discharge of the rule.

After the arguments for and against, the Court was of opinion that a breach of agreement had been committed on the part of the defendant, and ordered the original judgment to be upheld, allowing Rs. 86 to be deducted from the amount thereof. A verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 746 with a certificate of costs for Rs. 51 in favour of Mr. Nusserwanjee's client, together with the costs of reference to the High Court, was ordered to be entered and the rule discharged.

A NICE POINT IN THE LAW OF LIMITATION.

AT the Small Causes Court, on Tuesday, before the full Court, consisting of Mr. O'Leary and Mr. Spencer, a point involving a question of the law of limitation was disposed of. The plaintiff in the case, one Sudasive Bhawoo, brought an action on a promissory note before Mr. Muddon Shreecrushna, Acting Fourth Judge of the Court. The defendant, who was a Hindoo, pleaded, among other pleas, that the claim was statute-barred. Mr. Muddon ordered a non-suit to be entered, inasmuch as more than three years had passed since the accrual of the cause of action.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, moved the full Court for a rule to set aside the non-suit. He stated that the facts in this case were very brief. The promissory note bore the English as well as the native date—16th June 1868; Jethvud 10th Sumvut year 1924. The time stipulated for the payment of the money was two months. The action was filed on the 15th August 1871. It appears that Judge Muddon calculates the time of payment by the native calendar, which expires on Shrawun vud 10th, corresponding with the 13th day of August 1868, and from the last-mentioned English date counting down three years he holds the claim barred by two days before the day on which the action was instituted. It was contended that in applying the law of limitation, the time must be reckoned according to the English calendar. The latest authority on the subject under the Indian Law of Limitation was the case of Lall Rung Palsing against Maharaja Joy Mongul Sing, reported in the 13th vol. of the Calcutta Weekly Reporter, Civil Rulings, p. 183, where the late Chief Justice Norman and the Hon. E. Jackson held that the Law of Limitation being a law of procedure, in order to see by what computation the time must be reckoned, you must look to the calendar and the mode of computing time according to the law by which the proceedings of the Court in which the demand is to be enforced are regulated.

After some consultation, the Court was pleased to uphold the non-suit.

Mr. Nusserwanjee then applied that the point be referred to the Judges of the High Court for their opinion on it. This application also was refused.

A SERIOUS CONSPIRACY CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court, last week, a Bhattia named Doongersey Narayen, a grain dealer, who carries on business in Bombay in partnership with his nephews, Ramjee and Khema, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Second Magistrate, and obtained warrants against Bhawa Buggywalla, Hirjee Hemraz, Prema Dewcurn, Premjee Joshee, Cooverjee Jaitha, Deolubh Somjee *alias* Pirdhari, Ismael Gudar, Hajee Adam, Abdool Rahimon, Hajee Cadeer, Somjee Lohar, and Oomed and Noor Acha, two policemen of Ameda-bad, whom he charged with conspiracy, fabricating false evidence and the abetment thereof, and with preferring false charge against Kurrumkhan bin Sadookhan, Harron Latiff, and Waljee Khimjee, with intent to injure them, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such proceedings, and the abetment thereof.

On Saturday an application was made to Mr. Dosabhoy on behalf of one of the prisoners to admit him to bail, but it was postponed to be renewed yesterday before the Senior Magistrate.

The matter came on yesterday before the Senior Magistrate, who said that Mr. Dosabhoy, being uncertain as to how long he would remain on the Bench, had asked him to take up the case.

Mr. Polle (Hearn, Cleveland, and Polle), Mr. Leith, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Manisty (Manisty and Fletcher,) appeared on behalf of three of the prisoners.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, barrister-at-law, who appeared on behalf of the prosecution, said that out of the twelve accused persons against whom warrants had been issued, eight were before the Court, while the remaining four had not been arrested.

Mr. Peile—I should like to ask who is the prosecutor in this case?

Mr. Waglé—The party who lays the information.

Mr. Peile—Is Doongersey Narayen the real informant? This is simply a malicious charge against my client.

The Magistrate asked what the charge was.

Mr. Waglé—The charge is fabricating false evidence.

The Magistrate—It is perfect nonsense to charge all the men with that offence. What is the charge against the first two men?

Mr. Waglé—The information gives all the details.

Mr. Peile—May I ask whether Waljee Poonja is a witness in the brandiug case, which is pending before your Worship?

Mr. Waglé—He has got nothing to do with the branding case.

Mr. Peile submitted that there was much in the information which was not evidence at all, and that it was the most rigmarole yarn that any man had ever read.

Mr. Manisty drew the attention of the magistrate to a passage in the information which ran as follows:—"Bhawa buggywalla (one of the prisoners) must have some evil project."

Mr. Waglé—Your Worship, Mr. Manisty is criticising the information before it is read.

The Magistrate—What Mr. Manisty has just now read is no information at all. It is mere nonsense.

Mr. Barker here read the information which is so lengthy that the reading of it occupied more than an hour.

Mr. Waglé then said that as four of the prisoners are not before the Court, he would request His Worship to postpone the case for a fortnight. He submitted that this was a very serious case in which the public were very much concerned, and he thought that by liberating the prisoners the ends of justice would be defeated. This was a regular gang which used to do all sorts of mischief.

Mr. Leith said that it was not alleged that there was a gang. It was a charge of conspiracy.

Mr. Peile suggested that in any case the information must be amended. He said great hardship had already been practised on his client who had been in custody since Monday last.

Mr. Manisty said that this was the first time he had the opportunity of reading the information. His client was a most respectable man, and was muccadum to Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and several other native merchants, and held property worth about ten lacs of rupees. He had been in custody from the 18th inst., and the only evidence against him was that one blackguard said to another that he (the prisoner) was to receive Rs. 2,000. Under these circumstances, Mr. Manisty asked the magistrate to dismiss his client.

After some further discussion, the three prisoners were admitted to bail in their own recognizances in the sum of Rs. 10,000 each, and three sureties in the sum of Rs. 10,000 each.

On the application of Mr. Leith, the case was then adjourned till Monday the 8th proximo at 12 o'clock, noon.

INDIAN ITEMS.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—On Tuesday last the daughter of a Coolin Brahmin, residing at Battrah, in Howrah, was bitten by a *cobra*, while playing on the terrace of her house. The unfortunate girl died within an hour, although medical aid was promptly rendered. —*Indian Daily News.*

SHAIK PHAGOO, who struck down the assassin of the late Hon. Justice Norman, has received two hundred and fifty rupees up to this time out of the subscriptions realized on his account. We regret to hear that not a single piece has yet been received by Shaik Phagoo from the Mahomedan gentlemen who separately subscribed to a fund in his aid. How is this?—*Indian Mirror.*

TIGERS IN TOWNS.—Tigers in these days seem to have conceived an alarming predelection for crowded cities. We heard the other day of the performances of one of these beasts at Benares. Then again at Ghogha a correspondent of ours has been scared out of his wits by the lawless conduct of a pair of them. And we have the misfortune to hear that another of these obtrusive visitors turned things perfectly topsy-turvy at Krishnaghur. "Yesterday," says a correspondent, "in broad daylight, a man, who happened to pass by a culvert on the south-west corner of Peter's Tank, near the Collectorate, was dangerously wounded by a tigress, that was lying concealed under it. Prompt information was sent to Mr. Oldham, the Joint Magistrate, who was then in his office. He immediately proceeded to the place, followed by all his cutchery men, and a few other European gentlemen. Mr. Bodham shot through the leg of the animal, when it came very furiously out of the culvert, and attacked and wounded a boy. At this critical moment Mr. Bodham again fired at the animal, and it fell flat upon the ground and was soon killed. The tigress had four cubs in her womb."—*Ibid.*

ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM AT CALCUTTA.—The Maharajah of Vizianagram and suite arrived by train on Wednesday night last from Benares.—*Englishman.*

THE LATE ASSASSINATION.—The following is an extract of a letter from His Highness Rama Varma, First Prince of Travancore, to Raja Kalikrishna Bahadoor, C.M.R.A.S.:—"Trevandram, the 12th March, 1872. The news of the assassination of the late Viceroy thunderstruck us, and threw us into inexpressible grief. The event has cast a gloom over the whole empire, the taint of which will last for years. He was indeed in every point fitted to represent the justice, goodness, enlightenment, dignity, and majesty of Great Britain. The warm and universal expression of sympathy from every part of India must have already afforded to Her Ladyship all the alleviation which it is in human power to render."—*Ibid.*

ARCHERY AT OOTACAMUND.—Last Saturday, five presentation prizes were offered for competition to the Gooty Archery Club. The great interest of the Meeting was entered in the "Handicap Prize," which had been arranged according to the scores of the previous month: Mrs. Minchin was the fortuate winner of this,—a very handsome gold cup, ornamented with fern leaves in silver. She also won the prize for the greatest number of "blues." The next prize in point of interest was for the second prize (Binocular Scent Bottles); for this Mrs. Beddome and Mr. Breeks were ties: Mrs. Beddome obtaining the same number of points for score as Mr. Breeks made for hits. A dozen arrows at each range were shot, to decide who was to be the winner. The shooting was again very even, but Mr. Breeks took a slight lead, and won the prize. The 1st prize (a handsome gold brooch) was won by Mrs. Chapman, and Mrs. Beddome won the Consolation Prize (a pretty locket); and this ended a very exciting and pleasant day's sport.

		Hits.	*Score.*
Mrs. Chapman	(First Prize)	41	191
Mr. Breeks	(Second Prize)	28	112
Mrs. Minchin	(Third Prize)		
" Beddome	(Consolation Prize)		

Handicap Prize.

	hits.	
Mrs. Minchin	23 by 30	93
Miss Bliss	26	51
Mr. Chapman	19	31 50
Miss Leggatt	24	29 47
Mrs. Breeks	15	29 44
Dr. Pearl	11	33 44
Miss Van Someren	30	24 44
Mr. James	7	37 44
Mr. Ainslie	7	37 44
Mrs. Ross	8	34 42
Mrs. Chapman	41	0 41
Mr. Breeks	28	13 41
Miss Russell	14	27 41
Mrs. Breeks	9	31 40
Captain Sargeant	12	27 39
Mrs. Beddome	16	10 26
Mrs. James	19	14 33

—*South of India Observer.*

NOISY PUNKAHS.—In reference to the system of pulling punkahs at present undergoing trial in the General Hospital, and about to be extended to the regimental side of the building, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals points out that, as the punkahs are at present hung, a squeaking noise is produced when they are in action, which is highly undesirable in sick wards. Mr. Orr, who is conducting the experiments in hospital, suggests a plan which appears to Dr. Elliot would prevent all unpleasant noise in pulling the punkahs, and would prove cheap and efficient in every way. At present the mode of suspension is by iron joints and sockets. Were the iron rods split or top-curled and suspended by two loops on hooks, and the loops saturated with plumbago and grease, the noise would be done away with, and the alteration need not be expensive. Government have desired the Superintending Engineer to take the necessary steps to remedy the noise complained of.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN TWO SECTS OF THE MAHOMEDANS AT MADRAS.—We learn that an investigation is being held by the Acting Commissioner of Police relative to one of the sects of the Mahomedans interfering with the religious observances of another sect on the seventh day of the Mohurrum festival which terminated a few days ago. It appears that, for several years past, on the seventh day of the above festival, when the Shea sect of the Mahomedans parade the public streets beating their breasts, every Mahomedan was required as a mark of respect to close his umbrella within the line of procession. This year, just at the commencement of the Mohurrum, some of the people of the Shea sect petitioned the Acting Commissioner of Police, and through counsel got an endorsement from that officer, to the effect that he could not authorize any departure from the practice that prevailed for the last forty years with reference to the mode of conducting the procession of the Shea and Sunee sects, and further that if either of these classes committed a breach of the peace they would be held legally responsible. The Commissioner in order to prevent any row taking place on Sunday last secured the services of about 240 police constables from the local police and the mofussil. On that day when the Sheas passed the Central Tannah Station at Triplicane beating their breasts, some of the Sunnees, who were on the upper storey of a house, had their umbrellas opened and would not on any account close them although they were ordered to do so by the police and were at the same time threatened that they would be taken before a police magistrate if they would not obey the order to close their umbrellas. The procession would not pass until those forming it were promised by the police that proceedings would be taken against those parties who wished to disturb the peace. One police inspector went to the house in which some of the Sunnees had their umbrellas opened and demanded their names and also told them that if they persisted in not closing their umbrellas legal steps would be taken against them. One of these men has since applied to Mr. Strenevasa Row, Magistrate at the Royapettah Police Court, for a summons against the inspector, charging him with assault and intentional insult. The case is made returnable on the 7th proximo.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Saturday last a little boy living at 33, Ballygunge, had a narrow escape, in consequence of the explosion of a tin of kerosine, which he was attempting to seal up with wax. Striking a match to produce a light with which to melt the wax the flame caught the kerosine which instantly blew up, setting fire to an almirah, bedstead, and dressing-table in the room, and before assistance could be procured, the flames reached the ceiling, door, and window frames, and passing into the next room. Fortunately, a gentleman driving by saw the flames, and rushing into the house did his best to prevent them spreading into the hall and other parts of the house. Shortly after Mr. Younan arrived with some police, and with their assistance and that of some neighbours, the fire was got under, but not until considerable damage had been done. Had it not been for the prompt action of the gentleman passing who first perceived the fire, the house would probably have been destroyed. Wonderful to relate, the boy who was the unwitting cause of mischief, escaped entirely unhurt.—*Daily Examiner*, March 23.

A SENSIBLE WAY TO SETTLE A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The *Moulmain Advertiser* notices a curious, and let us hope happy, termination to a suit for breach of promise of marriage and damages to the extent of Rs. 3,000. Plaintiff and defendent were married on the 7th instant. Three more suits of a similar character are likely it is said to be brought in Moulmain. We presume the plaintiffs are encouraged by this happy termination of the first suit of the kind.

A MAN BURNED TO DEATH.—We are sorry to learn from Tonghoo that the burning of a man in a zeeyat there was after his arrest by a police sergeant, who bound him hand and foot to a bamboo post in the shed under which the sergeant took shelter. A fire broke out shortly afterwards, said to be caused by the carelessness of some people smoking opium inside the shed. The unfortunate prisoner was burnt to death, his brutal captors thinking only of saving themselves. It is said the property for being in possession of which he was arrested was his own, and no claimants came forward for it. The sergeant of police it is thought wished only to show off his authority in ordering the arrest, and we trust the Inspector General of Police will at once order a full enquiry to be made in this matter, which reflects so much discredit on the parties concerned.—*Rangoon Mail.*

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

THE following intelligence has reached Government from General Brownlow, C.B.:—

Sypoee, 13th March 1872.—I made a march yesterday in the direction of Vandoola, and was met by his eldest son who tendered submission on behalf of his father, and accompanied the force to-day on its return to this place. Sypoes, the brother of Vandoola, and another chief, by name Vantonga, representing the whole of the southern Howlongs, having also submitted, the column under my command has concluded its task. The results of the four months' campaign being the complete subjection of two powerful tribes inhabiting upwards of 60 villages, of which 20 that resisted, were attacked and destroyed; the personal submission of 15 chiefs and their solemn engagement for future good behaviour;—the surrender of Mary Winchester and the release of upwards of 100 captives, not including the quota still due by the Sylhoos. In addition, its operations, extending over a very large area, have enabled the officers of

OUR CHINESE TRADE.

(Englishman.)

But great as are the interests involved in the stability of our Chinese trade, even when regarded from a merely revenue point of view, they are almost trivial in comparison with the wider commercial aspect of the case. The English Minister at Pekin, whom we have just quoted, reports the British trade in exports and imports at £36,290,378 per annum. Besides this we have a further carrying trade of Chinese produce amounting to £8,500,000; and a distributing trade of foreign goods along the coast of £10,960,000. The total, as officially reported, amounts, therefore, to a little over *fifty-five and a half millions sterling per annum*, a sum which at no remote period exceeded the whole foreign trade of Great Britain. It is, moreover, a trade not in a state of decline, but in a naturally sound and healthy condition, constantly increasing in amount, and yielding a fair margin to the merchants. It should not be forgotten that the rapid rise of import and export returns is quite compatible with an unprosperous trade and declining profits. Thus in Calcutta of late years excessive competition, while constantly increasing the gross total of business has rendered that business as a rule less lucrative to those concerned in it. The Chinese ports, like every other seat of commerce which the telegraph has reached, have felt the tendency to a reduction of profits; but the facilities which the telegraph affords for turning over capital more rapidly have maintained the general average of prosperity, although with smaller percentages in the individual transactions.

THE ALLEGED LIBELS ON LADY TRAVERS TWISS.

On Friday, Feb. 29th, at the Southwark Police Court, London, Mr. Alexander Chaffers, an elderly man, who described himself as a solicitor, residing at 89, York-road, Lambeth, was summoned before Mr. Benson for maliciously publishing libels of a defamatory and wicked character upon Sir Travers Twiss, Her Majesty's Advocate-General, and Lady Twiss, with intent to extort money.

Mr Poland, instructed by Messrs. Barnes and Bernard, prosecuted, and the defendant conducted his own case.

Mr. Poland, in a very lengthy opening, occupying nearly two hours, said the charges against the defendant were of a very serious nature, inasmuch as the libels were so obnoxious, false, and malicious, published with intent to extort money from Sir Travers and Lady Twiss, whom he thought would not seek redress in a court of justice. Sir Travers Twiss married Lady Twiss at the British Legation, at Dresden, in the presence of her family and numerous witnesses, on the 29th of August, 1862. Previous to that the lady had known the defendant in business transactions, and when Sir Travers and his lady returned to London in 1863 they met defendant in the Botanical Gardens, when he congratulated her on her marriage. After that began the defendant's persecutions. He wrote to Lady Twiss in 1864 for sums amounting to 150*l*. Sir Travers' solicitor paid him 50*l*., and he gave an acknowledgment in full of all demands. He sent other letters, and brought sham actions against Lady Twiss for alleged slanders, and in November, 1865, he commenced an action for 1211. 9s 6d., which Messrs. Barnes and Bernard, considering he had done some business for Lady Twiss previous to her marriage, settled for 75*l*., without the knowledge of Lady Twiss or Sir Travers. In 1863 Lady Twiss was presented at St. James's by Lady Rutherford Alcock, and in 1869 was again at Her Majesty's Drawing Room. On the 29th of April the defendant wrote to the Lord Chamberlain complaining of Lady Twiss, stating that she had misconducted herself in London previous to her marriage with Sir Francis Twiss. The Lord Chamberlain made inquiries, as he was bound to do, under the circumstances, the result of which was satisfactory to himself and Sir Travers and Lady Twiss. On the 4th of April last year the defendant, determined to carry on his malicious persecutions, made a statutory declaration at Bow-street Police-court as follows:—"I, Alexander Chaffers, of 89, York-road, Lambeth, in the county of Surry, gentleman, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows—1. I have been for several years past well acquainted with Sir Travers Twiss, Bart., of 19, Park-lane, in the county of Middlesex, Queen's Advocate, and Dame Pharailde, his wife. 2. The said Travers Twiss was married to Pharailde Vanlynseacle in August, 1862, at Dresden, in the kingdom of Saxony. 3. The said Pharailde Vanlynseacle is a native of Belgium, and resided in London for several years previous to 1863, and always went under the name of Maria Gelas. In April, 1859, the said Maria Gelas was living in lodgings at 12, Upper Berkeley-street, Connaught-square, and continued to reside there until the month of September, 1859, when she removed, and took a house in South-street, Thurloesquare. In 1860 the said Maria Gelas took a house in Neville-terrace, Brompton, where she resided until March, 1862. 4. My first acquaintance with the said Maria Gelas was on Friday, the 15th of April, 1859, when I spoke to her in Regent-street between nine and ten o'clock in the evening and accompanied her to her lodgings in Upper Berkeley-street, where I remained with her a couple of hours and gave her a sovereign. 5. I subsequently visited the said Maria Gelas very frequently, and constantly passed the whole night with her. 6. In the summer of 1859 I frequently saw the said Maria Gelas at Cremorne Gardens, sometimes alone and sometimes in company with another foreign prostitute. 7. On the 18th of August, 1859, the said Maria Gelas informed me of her intimacy with the said Travers Twiss, and on the 27th of August, 1859, the said Maria Gelas informed me that the said Travers Twiss had agreed to keep her as his mistress and allow her 5*l*. a week. 8. I have frequently seen the said Maria Gelas at the Argyll Rooms, different music halls in the Haymarket, and at the Holborn Casino. On one occasion, I saw the said Maria Gelas dancing at the Holborn Casino with her hair all hanging down, and, further, so misconducting herself that the master of the ceremonies was obliged to speak to her. 9. The said Travers Twiss regularly visited her, (the said Maria Gelas,) and kept her as his mistress from August, 1859, to March 1862. In March, 1862, the said Travers Twiss sent the said Maria Gelas to Dresden, where it was arranged she was to remain until the following August, when the said Travers Twiss was to join her and be then married. 10. Previously to the said Maria Gelas leaving London, in March, 1862, the said Travers Twiss gave her four promissory notes for 500*l*. each. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and provided.

"Declared at the Police-court, Bow-street, in the county of Middlesex, this 4th day of April, 1871. A. Chaffers—L. Vaughan, one of the magistrates of the police-courts of the metropolis."

Mr. Poland added that the defendant had so carried on his mischievous persecution that Sir Travers Twiss felt bound to come to a court of justice to punish the delinquents. There were several libels, all of a very malicious kind, all of which were false and untrue. After detailing a number of documents, the learned counsel called

Dr. Thomas Tristram, 22, Manchester-square, who said he had known Sir Travers Twiss for many years at Oxford and when he was called to the bar. He knew Lady Twiss before marriage, having been introduced to her in the presence of her father, General Vanlynseacle. In the early part of the present month he received by post a letter from the defendant, enclosing a copy of the statutory declaration. It was, in his opinion, a malicious libel. He communicated with Sir Travers Twiss, who told him the defendant had several times made false statements respecting Lady Twiss.

Defendant asked him, if the facts sets forth in the declaration and the letters were true, was Lady Twiss a proper person to be presented at Court?

Dr. Tristram replied that assuming they were true she was not.

In answer to Mr. Benson, witness said that the letter and declaration he secured were in the prisoner's handwriting. He had known him on a previous occasion, and had had several communications with him on business when he was in the legal profession.

Francis Hart Dyke, Queen's Proctor and Registrar of the Province of Canterbury, said he had known Sir Travers Twiss thirty years. He was vicar-general of the province. Witness had known Lady Twiss since her marriage, and always found her to be a lady in every sense of the word. They had been on very intimate terms up to the present time. About a fortnight ago witness received at his chambers in Doctors'-commons a letter through the post enclosing a copy of a statutory declaration (produced) signed "A. Chaffers," dated 4th April, 1871. Witness immediately proceeded to Sir Travers Twiss and showed it to him.

Cross-examined by Defendant—When he received the letter he did not see where it was posted.

Mr. Benson observed that all the post mark he could see was "W, February 12, 1872."

Defendant asked Mr. Dyke whether he did not receive libellous communication every day about divorce cases to cause his intervention.

Witness replied that he received numerous letters, &c., but they were considered as privileged communications. They were all shown to the Attorney-General before they were acted upon.

Defendant asked him if the declaration and letter were true, would Lady Twiss be a proper person to be presented at Court?

Mr. Dyke replied that she would not.

Defendant also asked, if it was true, whether Dr. Twiss was a proper person to hold the position of Queen's advocate and vicar-general.

Witness thought he was not, but he was positive there was no truth in the declaration and letters.

Mr. Poland was about to call another witness, when

Mr. Benson observed that at that late hour (nearly six o'clock) it would be necessary to adjourn the further hearing of the case.

Mr. Poland agreed to his Worship's suggestion, as he had several witnesses to call, but he should ask his Worship to demand substantial bail for the defendant's attendance.

The defendant here said that he would attend on a future day upon his own recognisances, as it was necessary he should be at liberty to get up his case and obtain the attendance of witnesses. He should be able to prove every word that he had written to be true, and that the inquiry was for the public benefit.

Mr. Benson told him he must find two sureties in 100*l*. each, and himself in 200*l*. The charge was too serious for him to be at large on his own recognisances.

Bail not being forthcoming, he was remanded to Horsemongerlane Gaol.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In describing its unequalled efficacy in general debility, R. Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds, observes: "I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(Daily Telegraph, Feb. 22.)

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.

On the Court re-assembling,

The Attorney-General concluded his address for the defence as follows: Gentlemen of the Jury, I am happy to inform you that I am approaching the conclusion of this very long and weary address of mine to you, but before concluding it is my duty to bring before you in one view, as well as I can, the observations I have to make upon the conduct of this case from the beginning to the end. Allow me to say that in making observations upon the conduct of the case it is from no personal pleasure that I can have, no desire to inflict annoyance on any human being, or any wish to continue to add fuel to any differences that may exist between the counsel on the other side and myself. Gentlemen, life is short, and, although not exactly an old man, yet I have lived long enough to know that to quarrel with people, especially with people with whom I have constantly, in the exercise of my profession, to do business, is foolish, painful, and disagreeable. You will, therefore, give me credit for common sense that I would not go out of my way to quarrel with gentlemen on the other side, or have differences which must be in their issue unpleasant, and make the wheels of life move painfully on. And allow me to say that, so far as I may have in future observations to comment upon the conduct of the persons connected with the other side—whether they be counsel or attorneys—it will be simply and solely for the purpose of showing you, which I am bound to do, how this case has been conducted, why it has been conducted, and that it is really very much so in consequence of the manner in which it has been conducted that an imposture of this sort has been allowed to drag its life to the length which it has already attained. Gentlemen, I can easily believe, from my own experience of the profession, that the cause of the counsel—at any rate of those who represent the claimant on this occasion—has been by no means an easy one. I can perfectly understand, looking at it from my own point of view, that to conduct the case has been neither a pleasant nor an agreeable task to them, and I can fully believe that their course has been surrounded by difficulties that, although I may have some idea with regard thereto, yet I cannot appreciate them in the same way that they can themselves. All this is perfectly true, and I trust I have said nothing inconsistent with the duty I have to perform. Gentlemen, in the course of this case I have been obliged to make observations, and I shall be obliged to make some more, on the mode in which this case has been conducted by those who represent the claimant. In all cases, as far as possible, I have read passages from the short-hand notes, upon which I have relied, and have made comments upon them as I proceeded. Then I have left the matter in your hands, and in the hands of other persons who have chosen to interest themselves in the matter and who read the papers, to judge whether those comments were excessive or within the mark. Gentlemen, besides this, it has been my duty to make general observations which, no doubt, have at times admitted of particular application, and on one occasion, which I believe is within your memory, it led to observations which, made upon the spot, were answered upon the spot, as strongly and as cogently as my powers enabled me to answer them. At the same time I always think that if a gentleman feels that he has done wrong, or gone beyond the line, or even if he feels that he has given other people occasion to think that he has done so, he cannot too quickly and too readily make an apology—not in private for a matter that occurred in public, for that would not be the act of a gentleman, but of a clown. An apology ought to be made as publicly as the remarks were that had led to it. I may say, therefore, that whatever I have said, founded in fact on the short-hand notes, I cannot, as a gentleman, withdraw. There is the text, and there are the comments, and whether they seemed to be deserved it is for you to judge. Where I may have appeared to have said that counsel on the other side were actuated by motives of a personal kind, or where I may have been supposed to have said that the learned serjeant and those whom he leads have been guilty of acts which, as gentlemen, would in future prevent my associating with them, I can only say that I never intended anything of the sort, and that if they thought so I here express my fullest and amplest regret. Where there have been specific charges made by me, founded upon the short-hand notes, to those statements I adhere; if the learned serjeant attempts to answer those charges, I hope he will do so as a man, and show there is no foundation for them. No man can complain of an opponent giving chapter and verse, and drawing deductions from them, and therefore to those specific accusations I must adhere. On the other hand, so far as I have been supposed to make imputations upon the personal honour and character of those who are opposed to me, I beg to say that I never intended to convey such imputations. If any one of them supposes that I did, I am very sorry, and I must ask him to take it from me that such imputations were never meant. I trust, therefore, whatever may be the result of this case, that it will be understood from me, and I calmly and deliberately state it, that wherever I have made specific accusations with regard to particular points, to those accusations I adhere; and I hope the learned serjeant will—as I feel confident he will—answer them like a man. But imputations for which I have no foundation, so far as that is the case, I must once and for all say that I never did desire to make them; and if any such charges are supposed to have been made, it has been under a misunderstanding and a misappreciation of my words. What I have further to say will be said in the discharge of a very disagreeable duty. I desire to draw your attention to some of those matters which it is my duty to observe upon, and with respect to which, I think, serious complaint may be made; and while I do so let me, in far better language than my own, give you an apology, if apology were needed, for the strength of the observations which have been made upon the witnesses, and upon those persons who have had more or less to do with the conduct of this case. There was a great and noble-minded man, whose friendship and patronage I had, when a youth, the privilege to enjoy, and of whom I never can think without reverence and admiration. There may have been perhaps, in times past—I cannot omit the Holts and the Mansfields—greater lawyers at the head of the Court of Queen's Bench, but there never was a more high-minded man, who sat in the Chief than Lord Denman. I remember very well that in a famous case which came before his lordship in which a gentleman had made very strong comments of what he thought was a grievous wrong, Lord Denman expressed himself in language which I hope I may be permitted to adopt here as being far better than anything I can possibly hope to say. His lordship observed—"If any one expects the contemplation of such facts as these to awaken no emotion which may find a vent in some vehemence of language, I think he requires correct reasoning from an understanding that has lost the best security for discerning the truth—that is, moral perception of right and wrong, and a sense of the value of justice and humanity." I desire to put these words in my own mouth to justify, if justification is required, the strength of the observations which many portions of this case have drawn from myself. I have pointed out already the general manner in which this case was got up, and I propose now to call your attention to the manner in which it has been conducted out of court, and afterwards inside it. You recollect the number of affidavits that were drawn up, and the manner in which they were first of all procured; the way in which they were manipulated and sent out in pamphlet form for the purpose of being read by other people, so as, if possible, to influence their opinion in favour of the claim. That I complain of as being unusual and altogether irregular. It was a discreditable mode of conducting the case. You have heard what the Chief Justice said about it, and I appeal to common sense and reason whether it was proper and fair to send these affidavits about the country to influence people's minds in a matter in which the question of identity is chiefly involved. Further, please to recollect there is scarcely a witness in the case who saw the man without an appointment being made beforehand. In almost every case an appointment was made, in every case time for preparation was allowed, in many cases the witnesses were taken and their proofs carefully prepared on the spot, it being a pure question of identity, but identity depending, in most cases, not upon personal recognition only, but upon facts and knowledge. In almost every case an appointment was made, and the witnesses who were to depose to certain things were seen in the attorney's office, and their depositions taken down in writing at the time. Now, further, mark the frauds which have been practised in the conversion of many of these persons. Take, for instance, because we have been able to trace it home, the story about the miniatures in the gold frames. That was a circumstance which, if we had known it at the time, we could have shown was in reality a matter against the claimant. The fact did duty all about Hampshire, and people were converted by a circumstance which, when it came to be explained, went against the man. Consider, again, all the circumstances of Mr. Cater's affidavit. Recollect all that passed about that matter, and that it passed out of court. Recollect that when the plaintiff was in the box we were in utter ignorance of the facts, relating to that affidavit, which we afterwards ascertained from the Baigent, Holmes, and Rouse correspondence. Recollect, also, that Cater's affidavit was relied on—or allowed to be relied on, at all events—by persons who knew perfectly well what the circumstances were, as connected with the affidavit. They relied on it as a perfectly *bona fide* and genuine document. Mr. Spofforth was perfectly aware of the truth of that affidavit. Look at the manner in which the case has been conducted out of court. The Attorneys are honourable men, but I make a general attack. I put my finger on a fact, and until that is explained it is a discreditable fact to anybody who has his eyes open, and who knows what he is about. That affidavit ought never to have been used as it was. Then Mr. Robinson, in his letter, speaks of the lavish expenditure of money going on at the earlier stages of this action. Let me say a word on that. I do not want to make an appeal about Lady Tichbourne and the young infant; but recollect, who are the persons contesting this suit on the other side—who are really interested in this case? Not the plaintiff himself—that would be bad enough; but the case is got up by speculative money-lenders, to whom it is not a question of right and justice. They push the case on for the purpose of the exorbitant and extravagant interest for the money they have advanced. If it were a true case, and if they believed in it, would they require 65 and 70 per cent. for their money? But it is nothing of the sort, and a more reckless, wicked, and more dishonourable sort of gambling was never heard of before. These men have put their money into this concern, and they show by this exorbitant interest that they do not believe in the claimant. It is a scheme to defraud the rightful owners of their estates and inheritance—at all events, to inflict upon the relatives heart-rending misery for years, and ruinous and crippling expenses upon the estates to which they are entitled. Do not tell me of there being any necessity for sympathy or any kind of feeling that this man has been kept out of his estates. This set of money-lenders who are behind the claimant have put forward a claim which they do not believe in, and they are willing to get a verdict by lavish expenditure, as Mr. Roberts's letter explains. That gentleman says that the expenditure is so lavish, and the case got up so unscrupulously, that he should not wonder if they won the day. The whole thing was a nefarious conspiracy to gain extravagant interest and to extort money from the estates. It is like dealing in stolen property, and they may succeed possibly in preventing the police and the real owners from getting it back again by some legal chicanery or other. There can be no sympathy, but execration will arise in the breast of every honest and honourable man. Then, gentlemen, who knows so much of this as the various attorneys who have been employed in this case? but none of them, from first to last, have the other side dared to call. There has not been one confidential attorney called in this case. Mr. Holmes was frequently referred to, but he never appeared. There is not an attorney who has dropped the claimant. Mr. Gibbes heard the man's story in Australia, and said that, if it were true, he ought to be transported, and have fifteen years on the roads. That he is a scoundrel and an impostor we know, from the hypothesis of Mr. Gibbes is true. The next attorney is Mr. Holmes. I have said a good deal, no doubt, which is hard upon that gentleman. I am sorry I am not able to withdraw it. I will do him justice, at all events: he was not bad enough for the claimant. (A laugh.) When he found that his client would not face the Chilian commission, and that his after life was being told, he threw up the case, and he said, I think, to Mr. Dobinson, that he considered him an impostor, and broadly hinted that he was uncertain whether or not he ought to appear against him at the Old Bailey. Then Mr. Moojen is his third attorney. I have nothing to say against him, because he has kept himself, as it were, veiled in a shadow; but this we do know, that just after the Themis story Mr. Moojen dropped him like a hot roll. (A laugh.)

The Chief Justice—Mr. Moojen was, I think, the solicitor who commenced this action.

The Attorney-General—No, my lord, Mr. Holmes. The Commissions went out in Mr. Holmes's name.

The Chief Justice—The persons who lodged the record in court were Messrs. Waller and Moojen.

The Attorney-General—Mr. Holmes was the attorney from the time the claimant landed until the return of the Chilian commission. Then the case went into the hands of Mr. Moojen. In 1870 Mr. Baigent sees the mate Hansard who breaks up the Themis story, and "thereupon," the meaning of which I will allow you to discover for yourselves, the case passes into the hands of Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Norton. Now, what happens when it is in their hands? I have been in the profession longer than I care to recollect, and I say deliberately that I never heard of such a case as the members of a firm, in the middle of an action, threatening to dissolve partnership sooner than be mixed up in it. At least, when one is told that it would be a very serious thing to dissolve partnership, he says, in effect, "From this hour I will have nothing to do with this action." That is what Mr. Rose says, and he retires, and his son retires at the same time. Was such a case ever heard of? Mr. Rose I believe to be a perfectly honourable man; but he felt himself so contaminated by association with the claimant and his case, that he was breaking up, if not one of the oldest, at all events one of the greatest and most lucrative firms in the kingdom. It was a long time before we knew of it. We did not know of it for a fortnight afterwards. It happened on the 22nd of January, long before the revelation of the Orton letter. My speech commenced on the 15th January—a frightful thing to consider just now—(a laugh)—and on the 22nd, after five speaking days, Mr. Rose felt the ground was uncertain beneath him—that matters were hot all around him; so that, like an honest man, he got out of it at the risk of breaking up the firm. Now, I say deliberately—and I am speaking in the hearing of people who know it as well as I do—that I never heard of such a thing in my life before. What was it that made Mr. Rose break off the connection? It could not have been the letter, for it had not then come out. What was the strong motive which was blacker than the letter? That we don't know. The firm consists of Messrs. Baxter, Rose, Norton, and Spofforth. Mr. Rose says that his partners are perfectly honourable men—as no doubt they are—but I say they are misguided men. I say that if Mr. Rose felt the case to be so black—that as an honourable man he could no longer suffer himself to be contaminated by it, his partners must have minds of a very peculiar character indeed if they be not, to some qualified conscience excited by the same cause as that which affected Mr. Rose. Mr. Rose's action on the 22nd January was in all probability the result of a number of conscientious troubles which Mr. Rose had had before, and depend upon it Mr. Rose knew a good deal before he took this uncommonly strong step in the middle of an action. Depend upon it there are numbers of things known to the people who are conducting this case Mr. Rose has not the slightest idea of; but Mr. Rose seen sufficient to induce him to say, "This is too bad for an honourable man to touch; I will have no more to do with it." Certainly he must have been aware of the enormous weight that a public declaration of this kind would have upon the case, and, unless he was forced by the most overwhelming and stringent necessity, he was bound to continue; and, therefore, you must judge what Mr. Rose's mind was before he took a step so unprecedented and unusual. That is what we know of the case outside the court. And have has it been conducted here? I have given you chapter and verse; and speaking, as I am obliged to do of the learned serjeant, of course I can only say what I desire to say *ex animo*. I must admit that he was in all these things acting upon instructions which I had not seen; but what was the course he took? There is hardly a single person connected with this case who has not been made the subject of vituperative attack. Three times has the learned serjeant accused "them" and "they," only speaking in the plural—but I do no know whom he means—of a "deliberate conspiracy" in respect of the Orton case. A deliberate conspiracy! What instructions must they have been which justified that? The attack, you must remember, was not made in heated altercation; it was made in a solemn, serious, deliberate opening, every word of which no doubt was carefully considered beforehand. You will remember that I invited the learned serjeant, when the matter was discussed, in language which I have read to you, and which I cannot think either provoking or intemperate, to withdraw the singularly offensive charge he had made. But the learned serjeant said he would not withdraw it—that he had knowledge, that he had an opinion of his own, and that he declined to withdraw that charge.

(To be continued.)

AN OLD COLONEL ON FASHIONABLE POETRY.

Yes, Locksley, fifteen years have fled,
This day, since you were born,
And grandfather will wish you joy
Upon your birthday morn.

And this is Aunt Selina's gift,
Selected from the rest,
To show to grandpapa with pride,
Because you like it best.

"Rossetti's Poems,"—wonderful
I'm sure that they must be,—
Your Aunt raves of them in a state
Of perfect ecstasy.

But old men's joints are stiff, you know,
And somewhat slow to move,
And old men's thoughts, of eighty years,
Will hardly run the groove.

And she, indeed, is very kind,
And lets me ramble on,
With sugar-candid smile of scorn
For one whose day is gone.

She tells me all the poets' names,
And what they sing about,
And how the famous artists bring
Their flashing splendours out.

I find that over those old times
In which my youth was cast,—
For British hearts and British minds,—
Oblivion's brush hath passed.

No poet now would deign to waste
A word on themes so dead;
No painter on his canvas lay
One touch of British red.

To other subjects, other lands,
Their genius soars sublime,
With sympathies cosmopolite
They link the golden rhyme.

They sing of Atalanta's race,
Medea's witchcrafts evil,
How Lilith, Adam's fabled flame,
Proposed to play the devil.

The wild-boar hunt in Calydon,
Bull-gods from Nineveh,
What Helen said at Venus' shrine
In Troy above the sea.

And those old times in which I lived
Are as much out of sight
As history of orbs that fringe
The utmost skirts of night.

But that they're something still to me
Can scarce a fault be reckon'd,
To one who marched for forty years
In the light-hearted Forty-Second.

Well, well,—we did it not for hire,
Or praises false and rotten;
And yet,—and yet,—I wonder too
To find those days forgotten.

For, Locksley, that was real work:
Be sure of this, my boy,
No braver, tougher work was done
Around their windy Troy.

Ah yes!—that was a bit of work,
Upon you grey hill-side,
Through all the burning summer day
Until the even-tide.

We met them first at Quatre Bras,—
Nay, Locksley, bear with me,
Nor at the great Russell's book
Cast glances longingly,—

We met them first at Quatre Bras,
And they were three to one,
And never in a fight in Spain
Came they so fiercely on.

For Massena was strong and stern,
And bold and keen was Soult,
But yet we felt their Master's hand
Now launched the thunderbolt.

We struggled in the firwood there,
Disputing tree by tree,
And when the night's black wings were spread
Our arms hung wearily.

But scarcely had we cast us down
When the gathering bugles blew,—
We started up, fell into rank,
And marched for Waterloo.

That grey hillside,—that grey hillside,—
Ah, boy! I see it now,
More clearly than this lifted hand,
Or than thy beaming brow.

'Tis through an old man's rheumy eyes
I see the present all,
But on the eyes that looked on *that*
Time's curtains ne'er will fall.

We marched into the field, that morn,
Eight hundred Highland men,
The pibroch sounding clear and shrill
As in our native glen.

Our tartans waved, our banners flew,
Our bayonets glittered clear,
And as we passed, each company
Gave out a ringing cheer.

And when, on many a purple pool,
The slanting sunbeams came,
And those thin squares were opening out
To a slender line of flame,—

In that proud line we took our place,
To charge to victory then,—
Scarce hundreds three of blood-stained, worn,
Unconquerable men.

I see you're tired,—almost asleep,—
Well, boy, from themes so petty,
Go back to Troy and Calydon,
And Swinburne and Rossetti.

But that they are not dead to me
Can scarce, a fault be reckoned—
For I stormed the heights of Mont St. Jean
With the fighting Forty-Second.

—Spectator.

JOHN TRUMAN'S DIARY.

(Vanity Fair.)

MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1872.—People have been so frequently told by Lords of Words that our House of Peers is the most august assembly in the world, that I myself have come to believe in it completely; and I have often wondered that it has never occurred to a speculative publisher to make a collection of the remarkable sayings of noblemen, for some of them have all the epigrammatic force of maxims, and deserve to be inscribed over our national buildings, especially our public offices, in letters of gold. Thus last week my Lord Derby obligingly informed an admiring audience that "strong language is the sign of a weak cause." This appeared to me so convenient an aphorism for a public office, and one which came from so high an authority, that I repeated it with considerable complacency to Norton, who is a friend of Lord Lawrence, suggesting that the report of the Meggera commission should be modelled upon it. Warming under the influence of this pregnant text, I also remarked that in an age of lamentable complaisance, and even absolute servility of thought, I felt it refreshing to meet with an instance of manly courage such as that invariably displayed by the accomplished Earl above mentioned. Norton answered, much to my surprise, that he thought "Fair play and no favour" a better doctrine, and inquired if I ever knew good come of mincing matters out of shape? "And," said he, hotly, "our new trick of dressing-up ugly things in fine clothes is worse than putting a candle under a bushel. It not only takes away the true light, in which case we might stand still, but it sets up a false one, which decoys us to destruction. From the moment we move in the slough of despond which surrounds us, by fatal law we begin to sink. But when a politician sets out on awkward business he incurs peculiar obligations, and must say strange things. 'Strong language the sign of a weak cause' indeed! What has ever been done worth doing without strong language? Does my Lord Derby wish me to believe, after eighteen centuries of faith, that a weak cause was confided to the twelve who were surnamed Boanerges? That Paul had a weak cause when he startled Festus? That the cause of Luther was weak in religion, or that of Hampden in politics? Yet all these men used strong language. You are always getting hold of the wrong end of the stick, Johnny, and so is your high authority! Strong language is the sign of a strong cause; it cannot be made to fit into a weak one." I felt as if I had been put suddenly under a shower-bath in evening dress while being subjected to a lecture so contrary to all my preconceived notions, and I fancy Norton will come to no good if he carries his theory into practice. There have been strong speakers in Parliament. Grattan was one of them Lord Byron was another; but they do not thrive in our climate. Sir Francis Burdett was a strong speaker till he acquired experience; so was his friend Lord Cochrane. Neither of them was ever entrusted with any department of State. For my part, I cannot imagine whither we are tending when the lessons taught by such a model of perfection as Lord Derby fail to inspire respect among the aristocracy. Sometimes I think we are all standing on the crater of a volcano, which is warm and comfortable enough, but which may blow up any day about our ears, and bury us in the highest state of preservation, to compete by-and-bye as stock wonders of the world with the late citizens of Pompeii.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—I have always had a high respect for the Corporation of London, though I seldom dine with the Lord Mayor, because his dinner becomes lukewarm before it can be served to several hundred guests, and (perhaps it is fancy) a loving-cup has an unwelcome flavour to my palate after a miscellaneous collection of liverymen have smacked their lips over it. Still the learning and enlightenment of the civic dignitaries have always seemed to me beyond dispute in good society; and there is never any doubt of their praiseworthy intentions, for not long ago one of them resolutely expressed from the Bench his determination "to put down suicide," which is indeed a shocking thing, and deserves to be put down. I shall, therefore, take care to clear my views of Russian history henceforth from the light thrown on it by the Lord Mayor for the time being, lest there should ever arise any difference of opinion on this question between his lordship and his successors. Full of this design, I have scrupulously noted on a blank leaf of Voltaire's Life of Peter the Great that in the present month of February, 1872, a large painted board was affixed, by order of the Corporation, to denote the exact spot where the Czar once worked as a carpenter, and that the following is an exact copy of the instructive inscription which appears on the large board. It is probably addressed to the London school chip of the same block:—

"On this spot worked Peter as a ship carpenter, who *afterwards* was Czar of All the Russias."

Voltaire, who doubtless knew less about Peter than the Corporation of London, relates that the carpenter visited England in 1698, and that William the Third (being under the erroneous impression that he was the reigning Sovereign of Russia) sent his own yacht and two British men-of-war to escort his supposed brother from Amsterdam. The French historian was so silly as to record that Peter was actually accompanied to England by three ambassadors and a splendid suit of boyars. He even invents names for those ambassadors, and insists that they were Alexis Gallovin, Governor of Sibera; Vonitzin, a Secretary of State and experienced diplomatist; with General Le Fort. He adds that they were attended by four chief secretaries of Embassy, twelve walking gentlemen, and two pages of honour for each Ambassador; also by a company of fifty guards, with their officers, picked from the Préobazinsky Regiment, and that the whole Embassy was composed of two hundred persons. This gives a very different account of Peter, and historical students will be grateful to the Corporation of London for correcting it by their profound researches. Something still more remarkable, however, than the blunders made by Voltaire and Macaulay's astute King of England is that the Marquis of Carmarthen, a contemporary commercial nobleman and admiral, was also deceived about Peter, so that his lordship and certain tradesmen, with a keen eye to profit, who were in partnership, actually bought a monopoly for the sale of tobacco in Russia from the carpenter and paid him fifteen thousand pounds for it, while William III. gave him the grand spectacle of a sham naval engagement, wherein Lord Carmarthen may have commanded, unconscious of the deceit practised on him. He was probably *afterwards* made Duke of Leeds to console him; but Peter should have been indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, instead of being complimented by a body of Metropolitan magistrates! I therefore respectfully submit to them that it would be expedient to revise the "large painted board," lest it should encourage some other Peter to commit a like misdemeanour.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.—I hear from Tapeworm, who has got a very agreeable place in the Stationery-office, that a most unjustifiable attempt has been just made to interfere with his private interests. The attack was of an awkward character to deal with, too. It was led by Thomas Chambers (the Recorder) and A. Kinnaird, who are both hard hitters, and has reference to the Co-operative Stores, of which Tapeworm is a paid director; and I gathered that his income, already large, is much increased by the store trade, which includes groceries and all sorts of articles in general demand, though I know nothing of their prices, because my housekeeper orders them from Fortnum and Mason, who do not send in their accounts twice in a lifetime. T. Chambers went a vigorous way to work as usual, and I saw at once that Tapeworm was frightened; for the Recorder and Kinnaird got up a deputation and tackled Bob Lowe himself, so that there was a sharp fight. The deputation said they could not get any legal redress against the trading clerks, and begged the Government for relief. They urged lugubriously that the Civil Service Co-operative Society already numbered eleven thousand six hundred members, and traded to the tune of half a million yearly, thereby causing serious detriment to the revenue; that five out of seven of its directors received handsome salaries for doing no work, and that their official information gave them opportunities of making objectionable gains out of the tax-payers' purse. I asked how the battle had ended, and then Tapeworm smiled for the first time. "Well," said he, "we have a good friend, you know, in William Stephenson. He backed up Lowe splendidly, so the Chancellor of the Exchequer advised the deputation to put their case before the House of Commons, who would deal with it in their wisdom;" and we all know what that means. "Still I *do* not like Chambers and Kinnaird for opponents."

Nor should I, and I recommended him to try and influence them through private friends to give up the case before it becomes troublesome, though I declined to speak to either of the gentlemen myself on the subject when Tapeworm pressed me. I have a high opinion of T. Chambers, and formerly saw much of Kinnaird, when acting as Lord Lochlomond's executor. The impression left on my mind by this intercourse was agreeable, but I believe that they would not willingly submit to unauthorised interference.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.—A great deal of unnecessary conversation is going on about the Queen's Speech, which is not the Queen's Speech, and therefore ought to have been forgotten long ago, like other King's and Queen's Speeches, which were never uttered by Royal personages. I am unable to understand the current absurdities in people's mouths and ears on this queer annual topic. The Speeches of Sovereigns are precisely alike, and one might serve as a pattern for the others.

"All is well" (says the Sovereign), "for We the King are well; and We reign over you. Of all that's ill Mishap, the wicked Thing, which still mars Wisdom's work, alone must bear the blame, if blame there be. Le Roi le veut. God save the King."

That is the sum and substance of every Speech from the Throne; and as no loyal subject can or will bandy words with his monarch, why not pass on straightway to business—after the usual demonstrations of awe-stricken assent?

HOW SOME JOINT STOCK COMPANIES ARE GOT UP.

(Daily Telegraph.)

How joint-stock companies are occasionally got up was recently shown by an official liquidator, in connection with an enterprise called the Monarch Insurance Company, now in Chancery. This concern had a very short and, we may suppose, uneasy existence; for it had hardly any money with which to trade, and the first claims that arose on policies revealed the barrenness of its resources. In fact, it lived just long enough to tempt a feloniously-disposed shipowner into fabricating a false claim which led to his conviction, punishment, and to twelve of his own directors in criminal proceedings. On both those incidents we commented at the time, but the whole truth was not then known about the origination of the company. The principle on which its promoters seem to have acted was very simple. They contrived to have a few shares taken by persons competent to bear the liability, and then they nominally allotted the rest to "dummies." The share-register, we are told, fictitiously represents 35,630 shares as issued and held by 139 persons, whereas the actual number of shares held by persons competent and intending to pay was only 1,176. Thus, if any one about to insure had examined into the amount of the subscribed capital, he would have found that it seemed to be nearly 80,000*l*., and if he had known that a call of £2 10*s*. a share had been made, he would have assumed that there was a paid up sum of about £90,000—a very fair foundation for a prudently-conducted business. Had he, on the other hand, been told the real truth, he would have learned that the subscribed capital was less than £6,000, and that the directors had been able to extract from the entire body of shareholders only £1,893—not about two-thirds of what even the genuine list should have yielded. Of course had the truth been told, no customer in his senses would ever have darkened the doors of the Monarch Insurance Company; and hence the enterprise was, from beginning to end, a deception. Of the nominal shareholders, some were farm labourers, who had scarcely one penny to rub against another; while no fewer than 16,000 shares were allotted to eight individuals, utterly without means, who had not paid, and were never likely to pay, a shilling. Yet this miserable concern canvassed for business as boldly as if it had been able to meet all the liabilities undertaken. The moral is obvious enough; but it is not so easy to see how the public are to be efficiently protected, if even an official register were open to view in every street, giving all possible information, it is a question whether half a dozen people would take the trouble to look at it; and the community has really to be guarded against the consequences of its own negligence. To some public department should be confided a function much more searching and positive than that of mere registration. It should inquire into the character of the shareholders' list, ascertain that the applications are *bona fide* and have been made by competent persons, and insist that a certain amount shall be called up and paid down before the company begins business or is even constituted to the satisfaction of the law.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

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881